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Jamal Kishore/Reuters

INDIAN ELECTIONS RESUME — People waiting to vote Thursday in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh. At least seven deaths were reported. Page 4.

Surge in Growth Signals Strong '96 For U.S. Economy

But Markets Plunge on Report Of Surprising 2.8 Percent Spurt

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The government reported Thursday that the U.S. economy overcame storms, strikes and government shutdowns last winter to grow well above expectations and probably head into a year of strong expansion.

The economy grew at an annual rate of 2.8 percent during the first three months of the year, according to the Commerce Department's preliminary estimate. That figure was about 1 percentage point above forecasts and far better than the anemic growth of 0.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1995 and the 1.3 percent growth for the full year.

Thus the first quarter's broad-based advance was in part an unexpected bounce-back and probably a turning point in the economy.

Immediately reasoning that Federal Reserve Board policymakers would have to raise interest rates to control inflation, bond traders cut prices, raising the 30-year bond yields to more than 7 percent, the highest since May last year.

The Federal Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet May 21.

"The economy is cooking out there with all the elements of a classic expansion," said Allen Sinai of Lehman Brothers Global Economics. "Hardly anyone saw it coming because the government shutdowns slowed the statistical revisions. I'm sure the Fed's economists missed it, too, because they follow the same numbers as the rest of us."

Short-term interest rates also shot up. The Fed had to put money in the market to ease the federal funds rate back toward its current target of 5.25 percent.

Fearful that higher rates would attract money from the stock market, traders marked down prices, and the Dow Jones industrial average fell 47 points during the first 15 minutes of trading, then recovered. But with bond rates rising throughout the day, the Dow closed 76.95 points lower, at 5,498.27 as investment managers were torn between interpreting the statistics Thursday of strong growth and low inflation either as bad news for interest rates or good news for corporate profits. (Page 14.)

But inflation as measured by the implicit price deflator remained tame at 2.1 percent, the lowest since the mid-1960s, said Edward Yardeni of C. J. Lawrence, because "growth led by productivity is not inflationary."

This was also the theme at the White House, which prudently declined to raise its forecast of a 2.2 percent increase in economic growth this election year, while economists headed back to their drawing boards to consider revising their forecasts upward.

"Altogether a good report for the American economy," said Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chief of the National Economic Council.

Looking ahead, economists differed about the strength and ripple effects of the expansion. Mr. Yardeni said that rising interest rates would hold growth in check later this year "although things can't get much better" in the economic cycle.

Mr. Sinai foresaw the United States as an economic locomotive absorbing imports from its main trading partners — Canada, Mexico, and Japan — while the dollar strengthens as the Fed raises interest rates and Europe lowers interest rates to forestall recession.

Cynthia Latta of DRI/McGraw Hill said, "We've had our soft landing and slowdown, and now we're set for decent growth." She said DRI/McGraw was "rethinking" its second-half forecasts of 2 percent growth.

The GDP advance was led by con-

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Swiss to Allow Unfettered Look at Holocaust Funds

By Barry Meier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leaders of Jewish organizations and the Swiss banking industry agreed Thursday to launch an unprecedented search for funds deposited in Switzerland during the frantic days of World War II by those who later died in the Holocaust.

The agreement is a key step toward resolving a continuing debate over whether Swiss banks have been forthright in disclosing the value of unclaimed assets deposited by Holocaust victims.

Representatives of the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem and the Swiss Bankers Association signed a two-page memorandum of agreement in New York, the bankers group told The Associated Press. Independent auditors will be given "unfettered access to all relevant files" in Swiss banks in order to identify accounts opened just before or during World War II that have since lain dormant, according to a memo outlining the proposal.

In the memo, the banks also pledged to urge the Swiss government to identify looted wartime assets deposited in that country's financial institutions that have yet to be returned to their legal owners.

Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, called the agreement "a good first step."

"It will be a milestone if the letter and spirit are carried out," he told The Associated Press.

Under the agreement, a committee headed by a chairman and six members, three appointed by Jewish organizations and three by Swiss bankers, will oversee the work of the auditors. Any funds disclosed by the effort that are not claimed by Holocaust heirs will be donated to charities.

An official close to the Swiss Bankers Association, which is participating in the effort to locate the funds, said that an industry agreement to open up such a large number of files to outside inspection would be unprecedented.

Switzerland enacted its famous bank secrecy laws in the 1930s to attract deposits from, among others, Jews and others seeking a safe and neutral haven to hide their

See SWISS, Page 12

50 Nations Agree to Make Land Mines Easier to Find

Weapons Must Self-Destruct After 120 Days

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

More than 50 countries are scheduled to sign a protocol Friday requiring them to insert self-destruct mechanisms in anti-personnel land mines.

This would make it virtually impossible for such mines to explode more than 120 days after being laid, sources at a United Nations conference on land mines said. The measure will not apply to mines laid in clearly marked fields guarded by military personnel.

The International Campaign to Ban Land mines, representing more than 450 separate organizations, said the agreement would not go far enough to ban these indiscriminate weapons, which kill or maim about 500 people in developing countries each week. Since the conference on land mines last met in Vienna, in October, and failed to reach an agreement, mines have claimed 13,740 new victims, the campaign said.

"If our children in the West were stepping on land mines, they would have been banned yesterday," said Ken Rutherford, a former U.S. relief worker who trod on a mine in Somalia. More than 30 countries, mostly in Europe, have followed Sweden's lead in banning the manufacture and sale of indiscriminate land mines.

The protocol will do nothing about the estimated 110 million mines already laid, which have turned huge swaths into no-go areas for humans. It will be neither enforceable nor verifiable, but there will be an annual review.

According to the scores of anti-mine campaigners who flocked to the treaty negotiations in Geneva, many of them on crutches and in wheelchairs, the new agreement will be little better than a fig leaf behind which governments will continue to produce ever more sophisticated weapons.

The conference chairman, Johan Molander of Sweden, acknowledged that the pact was "the lowest common denominator." But at least, he said, it was an "an honest compromise," which was "significant."

Mr. Molander, who hopes the 53 nations at the conference will vote for the measure unanimously, spent much of the day Thursday trying to persuade Pakistan to agree to the provisions. It objected to a clause banning the transfer of mines to areas of civil conflict, apparently fearing that this could apply to other conventional weapons and put it at a disad-

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Taiwan Pries African Allies From China's Grip

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — It is reggae night at Poachers Club, and old Bob Marley tunes are pulsating through the place, but the dance floor is still empty and the clock is coming up fast on midnight.

"It's time to get busy," says one of the African regulars, a Tanzanian, and before long, he and two friends, a Ugandan and a Sierra Leonian, have found the few unattached women and taken over the floor. The club suddenly comes alive.

These Africans represent one of China's most visible assistance programs to Africa, the educational exchanges that over the years have brought thousands of African students here to study as a part of what China calls its "traditional friendship" and Third World solidarity with its brothers on the world's poorest continent.

In the past, that friendship meant support for Africa's black independence movements — sometimes with aid, sometimes with AK-47s.

Since independence, Africa could count on China — and vice versa — to uphold the principle of "noninterference," meaning not joining in when the West criticized human rights abuses.

These days, however, these ties are under threat. China is apparently planning to take action after suddenly finding its "traditional friendship" with African countries being challenged by Taiwan, a rich new suitor vying for African affections and willing to spend its cash reserves to win new allies and keep old ones on the continent.

The cash-heavy courtship seems to be paying off. Earlier this year, Senegal shocked Beijing by announcing that after three decades of ties with China, it was switching recognition to Taiwan. The price tag for the switch has been estimated to be millions of dollars in unconditional aid from Taipei. Last year, Gambia opened relations with Taiwan and, in return,

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Aloof for Decades, a Shaky Mexico Warms to the U.S.

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a series of quiet policy changes, President Ernesto Zedillo has recently reversed some dearly held tenets of Mexico's historically prickly relationship with the United States.

For the first time, Mexico in recent days approved American requests for the extradition of two of its citizens to the United States.

Mexico also recently abandoned a long-held position rejecting international discussion of its human rights record, and in a separate move allowed Washington to begin airlifting illegal immigrants back to their hometowns in Mexico.

Last week, the defense minister approved a military agreement providing for training of Mexican soldiers at American bases and the provision of U.S. weaponry. It is the first pact on this scale since the 19th-century invasions that convinced Mexico that the United States was its principal enemy.

The Clinton administration officials who have negotiated these policy changes, and who will discuss further cooperation when a senior delegation headed by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher visits Mexico on Monday for annual meetings, have praised Mexico's more accommodating posture.

But in Mexico the changes have aroused debate over whether the country is slowly surrendering its sovereignty, continuing a trend that critics trace back to the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994 and that accelerated last year when Washington and Mexico worked closely in the effort to rescue the Mexican economy.

In an interview Wednesday, a senior government official said Mexico's increasingly intimate ties with the United States showed the tremendous respect with which both governments viewed each other and were signs of "the in-

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The Russian Feared Most by Reformers

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Alexander Prokhanov seems too bourgeois to be seditious. He speaks with the ironic detachment of a French intellectual.

His hair is straggly and graying.

His clothes are elegantly faded.

As he muses about the depth and beauty of the Russian soul, it can be easy to forget that Mr. Prokhanov is often seen as one of Russia's most dangerous men: a fire-breathing anti-Semite, whose opposition newspaper, Zaftra, or Tomorrow, has practically called for the violent overthrow of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

That is not why he is dangerous, though. He is feared because he matters. Perhaps more than any man in Russia, Mr. Prokhanov, 58, foresaw — and then helped forge — the powerful alliance of Communists and nationalist groups that has made Gennadi A. Zyuganov, the Communist Party leader, the main challenger for the presidency only five years after his party was banished from Russian life.

As a theorist, Mr. Prokhanov stands squarely behind the man most capable of defeating Mr. Yeltsin. It is, in fact, impossible to imagine Mr. Zyuganov's current popularity without the program Mr. Prokhanov helped craft for him.

"I am an anti-democrat," Mr. Prokhanov said in a recent interview, in which, as always, he lamented the "power" of the Jews who he said "control" Russian banks and media outlets.

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Danilo Krstanovic/Reuters

BOSNIA MILESTONE — President Alija Izetbegovic, center, and Prime Minister Hasan Muratovic, left, Thursday at the first soccer match between Sarajevan teams in four years. Related articles, Page 12.

AGENDA

Labor Leads In U.K. Voting

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's governing Conservatives took 28 percent share of the vote in Thursday's local elections, compared to 44 percent for the opposition Labor Party, according to a BBC preliminary projection.

The BBC's first predictions were based on 126,000 votes counted in 74 wards.

The elections, for local councils across England, were the last electoral test of public opinion before a general election that Prime Minister John Major must call in the next 12 months.

Earlier article, Page 5

Senate Clears Alien Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate approved, 97 to 3, a bill Thursday that would crack down on illegal aliens at the border and the workplace and stiffen rules on legal immigrants to keep them off welfare. The measure would almost double the number of border guards, now more than 5,000, and increase penalties for document fraud and alien smuggling.

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Newsstand Prices

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France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 76.95	Down 0.96%
5498.27	135.61

The Dollar

New York,	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.53	1.5285
Pound	1.5025	1.5125
Yen	104.455	105.55
FF	5.1511	5.1555

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The Case Against Mitsubishi / **'It's Sick'**

Sex Harassment: Tales of the Assembly Line

Washington Post Service

This article was reported and written by Kirsten Downey Grimsley, Frank Swoboda and Warren Brown.

NORMAL, Illinois — Sandra Rushing was 21 when she landed her first real job, at the Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America Inc. plant here in 1989.

For 11 months the teasing and bawdy humor she saw was similar to that at summer construction jobs she had had, Mrs. Rushing later told federal investigators. But when she was transferred to the chassis line, things were altogether different.

The jokes grew coarser. The men would gather around her, she said, touching her breasts and her crotch. They drew pictures of her engaged in sexual activities, labeled with her name, and placed them on the cars as they moved through the assembly line, weaving through dozens of workers. One night, a male co-worker exposed himself to her.

Mrs. Rushing said she often complained to her supervisor but things only worsened. One evening, as the night shift ended, four men gathered around her, demanding she have sex with them. They said if she didn't agree, they would force her.

"I was deathly afraid," Ms. Rushing said in an interview last week, recalling that she had run to her car, crying and shaking. "What would stop them from raping me?"

Rising out of the cornfields in the central plains of Illinois, the Mitsubishi auto assembly plant has become the target of what could be the biggest sexual harassment suit in the history of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a case the commission says is of "a new and more disturbing order of magnitude" than other cases it has pursued. From 300 to 500 women may have been harassed since the plant opened in 1988, the employment commission alleges. Mitsubishi now employs about 4,000 people, about 700 of whom are women.

The high-profile suit, which officials say could cost Mitsubishi $10 million if the employment commission prevails, raises questions of what code of conduct is accepted in the U.S. workplace as more women move into what have been male-dominated occupations.

In interviews, worker after worker recounted incidents of sexual harassment. Only a handful deny harassment took place at the plant, while several say it was not as bad as the employment commission's suit suggests. One woman, echoing the views of several others, put the incidents in the category of "boys will be boys."

Scott Summers, the employment commission's investigation supervisor who was part of the seven-person team that interviewed more than 100 people at the factory before filing the formal allegations, said some men openly admitted what they had done because they felt there was nothing wrong with it.

One man, who acknowledged in an interview with The Washington Post that he harassed women at the plant, said he was swept up into the feeling of being part of a gang. "It's a bad atmosphere," he said. "It's sick."

In the interviews, the women said they experienced everything from adolescent pranks to outright assault. Men put plastic penises in buckets of tools, some women said. A union official said that men liked to place tools on the ground so the women would have to bend over to pick them up. One woman and her husband said they began receiving late-night calls and learned that someone had written the woman's name and phone number on bathroom walls at truck stops.

They told of humiliation. The men's bathrooms at the plant were covered with graffiti, several workers said. A union official said Mitsubishi would use a sander periodically to remove the writing, but it would return. Typical examples were fantasies about having sex with co-workers and drawings of genitals and breasts and of acts of sexual intercourse, the employment commission alleged. Lists were posted ranking women in the plant by their estimated breast sizes. Some workers would refer to the women by their numbers on the list, the commission said.

They told of verbal abuse. Employees and supervisors routinely called women "sluts," "whores" and "bitches," the commission alleged. The agency also said women were asked routinely about their sexual habits and preferences.

They told of physical attacks. Men grabbed women's breasts, buttocks and genitals, the commission alleged. At least one male employee put an air gun between a female co-worker's legs and pulled the trigger, it said. Some women had their work sabotaged, which sometimes led to injuries, according to a private lawsuit on behalf of 28 women alleging sexual harassment.

In addition, men at the plant organized and attended sex parties, said Patricia Benassi, the plaintiffs' lawyer in the private lawsuit against Mitsubishi. Ms. Benassi showed photos of one of the parties, depicting three naked women who did not work at the plant — along with a can of whipped cream and a riding crop — and about a dozen men engaging in sexual acts. Two male workers said the photos were considered "trophies," and that they were available in the plant's break rooms.

Mitsubishi says its policies against sexual harassment are stern and says it has documented only 89 incidents of harassment at the plant.

Union officials, however, acknowledge that when they learn of a complaint involving two union members, they try to resolve it informally in an effort to avoid formal complaints being lodged by the women with the company. Unlike union contracts at other big U.S. automakers, the United Auto Workers' contract with Mitsubishi does not have a provision that requires management to take action within 48 hours after receiving any complaint of sexual harassment. Union officials said they have included such a provision in negotiations in the past, but the company rejected it.

One of the biggest complaints from women interviewed for this article was that nothing happened when they did complain, so they avoided the process.

"It would just take so long for them to do anything," said a woman who still works in the plant, who spoke on anonymity saying she feared retaliation. In the meantime, she said, women were forced to continue working with their harassers. "There is definitely an air of fear" in the plant, she said.

Mitsubishi says that the sexual harassment incidents are isolated cases and rejects the employment commission's allegation that the company condoned a workplace environment "characterized by continuous physical and verbal abuse against women."

Mitsubishi has declined repeated requests by The Post for interviews, and would not comment on the accusations by Mrs. Rushing and others.

But Tsuneo Ohinouye, chairman of the Mitsubishi plant, released a statement Wednesday vowing to cooperate with the employment commission.

He said the company was "determined to regain whatever trust we may have lost among our employees and our customers" and that the company would conduct a "fair and independent review" of its sexual harassment policies, take whatever action is necessary to strengthen them and provide sexual harassment training.

Mitsubishi has said 10 men have been fired for sexual harassment and company officials they hope the suit will not hurt the sales of their products.

A plant spokesman, Gary Shultz, said Wednesday: "Mitsubishi continues to make excellent products. We would hope consumers wouldn't hold against us, the fact that we're contesting the charges the EEOC has made."

That fear of a consumer backlash has unsettled and angered many of the plant's 4,000 workers, who now worry that it might cost some of them their jobs — jobs that pay annual wages as high as $100,000, including overtime, in a region where the median household income is $32,000.

And some who have worked at Mitsubishi said they did not believe sexual that harassment was pervasive.

"I saw none of that — none," said Kristy Buckler, 34. She worked in Mitsubishi's quality control department before taking an accounting job elsewhere six years ago. "People are just sue-crazy these days."

Last week, Mitsubishi financed a protest by about 2,500 employees outside the employment commission's offices in Chicago, shutting production at the Normal plant, providing everyone who went a full day's pay, a lunch and round-trip transportation on chartered buses.

The morning after the demonstration, according to the police report filed on the incident, one of the women in the private lawsuit found an anonymous, handwritten death threat in her locker when she reported for work. A week earlier, the home of Patrick Walter, the personnel department's general manager, was destroyed by an arson fire, according to the McLean County Sheriffs Department.

Sandra Rushing said she quit Mitsubishi in August 1991 after a man she had said had groped her was promoted to supervise her. So, she said, did her fiancé and co-worker, Michael Rushing. They gave up a $70,000-a-year combined income. Mrs. Rushing said she walked away and tried to forget what had happened to her, never taking any legal action.

Though Mrs. Rushing did not realize it at the time, some women from across the plant floor had been quietly watching what happened to her, and they reported what they had seen to the employment commission.

Several women interviewed for e this article said they did not go through the plant's formal complaint system because they believed they would face retaliation by their co-workers and the company.

Donna Milgram of the Institute for Women in Trades, Technology and Science in Takoma Park, Maryland, said the women's fears are not unusual. In surveys conducted by her organization, 75 percent of the women said they would not use the sexual harassment complaint process in their companies for fear of retaliation.

Ms. Milgram added that the types of sexual harassment being reported in the Mitsubishi plant were typical of the complaints received from women entering male-dominated occupations. She said it was not uncommon for women to experience physical danger or even the threat of death.

"Harassment of women in traditionally female jobs is usually quid pro quo — a supervisor asks a subordinate out for a date and retaliates when he is rejected," Ms. Milgram said.

In contrast, "often, the harassment of women in traditionally male occupations is hostile and overt," she said, resulting in incidents like that reported at Mitsubishi.

Lori Ann Cook/The Pantagraph

An investigator examining the burned-out car and house of the Mitsubishi personnel manager.

Todd Buchanan/The Washington Post

Sandra Rushing, above, says male colleagues molested her and threatened to rape her before she quit her job at the Mitsubishi auto plant in Illinois that is now a target of a huge sexual harassment suit. Her complaints to supervisors, she said, were unavailing.

Battle Lines Drawn in U.S. Over Push for Parental Rights

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Congress and some state legislatures are becoming battlegrounds over politically charged "parental rights" legislation. The fight pits conservative groups seeking broader protections for parents against education, public health and liberal organizations who say such laws are major threats to children and schools.

The bills include the parental rights and responsibilities act pending in Congress and proposals for amendments to state constitutions that have been introduced in 28 states and are the subject of a referendum drive this year in Colorado.

The model language for the bills, adapted from a 1925 Supreme Court ruling, and proposed by a "pro-family" group called Of the People, which is promoting such laws, states, "The right of parents to direct the upbringing and education of their children shall not be infringed."

No such laws have yet been enacted.

In advocating such legislation, conservative Republicans, Christian groups and organizations such as the Eagle Forum and Focus on the Family cite cases of children given counseling over the objections of their parents or exposed to sexually explicit materials in schools.

"What we're trying to insure through this legislation is very simple — that schools reinforce rather than undermine the values parents teach to our children in our homes, churches and synagogues," said Ralph Reed, head of the Christian Coalition, which supports the legislation.

"The American people agree with us, and if Bill Clinton is faced with a situation where he gives in to extremist organizations on the left and vetoes this, he's going to have a serious election-year problem on his hands."

Mr. Clinton has had no comment on the federal legislation. The presumptive Republican nominee, Bob Dole, was the author of a Jan. 30 letter, co-signed by the bill's sponsor, Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, urging support of the bill.

A coalition of more than 40 education, health, women's, child advocacy and civil liberties groups are organizing to rally against the proposals, which began as a plank in the Christian Coalition's Contract with the American Family.

These critics, within education and outside it, say the bills are a recipe for social gridlock, allowing parents with almost any objections to veto courses and curriculum plans and derail school counseling and health programs.

They say the bills will lead parents to sue over programs they do not want and schools to introduce only the least objectionable curriculum. They worry that health-care workers will withhold treatment from abused children, lest they be seen as interfering with child rearing.

"As an attorney I can tell you this is another lawyers' relief act or full employment act," said August W. Steinhilber, general counsel for the National School Boards Association. "It would raise total havoc with the curriculum. The irony is that everyone is saying the curriculum should be enriched and broadened, but this would give parents veto power over almost anything they didn't like."

Mr. Grassley, who sponsored the bill in the Senate, says the measure is needed to reinforce parental rights, but it includes limits on those rights when a "compelling" public interest has been shown.

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Carriers Bicker Over Tax for Air Traffic Control

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The lapse four months ago of the 10 percent tax on air fares has given airlines and travelers reason to cheer. Because they are no longer required to charge the tax, airlines have been able, without causing much pain, to raise the fares they collect, lifting first-quarter profits and helping the carriers cover rising fuel costs.

But because the tax had been embedded in quoted domestic fares, many fliers have actually seen a fare cut — business fares in 215 markets were down an average of 7 percent in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 1995, according to American Express. In effect, the airlines and those passengers have split the savings.

But the cheering has been replaced by bickering among the airlines over whether Congress should finance the air-traffic control system with a ticket tax or with fees that reflect the use of the system according to the number of flights.

The disagreement has divided the industry into two camps:

On one side are the largest carriers, which tend to fly longer routes and offer prices that often reflect the premium paid by last-minute business travelers. On the other side are many smaller, low-fare carriers, like Southwest Airlines, that typically fly shorter routes.

Executives at the larger carriers say the tax unfairly penalizes their customers, who, because of higher average fares, are paying more than their share. They note that the air-traffic control system handles aircraft, and that its workload is not determined by fares but by the number of planes flying in the system.

The smaller carriers argue that changing the system might threaten the benefits to consumers provided by low-fare carriers like Southwest and Valujet, which the Department of Transportation said in a recent report saved U.S. travelers $6.3 billion last year.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greek Strikes Close Ancient Sites

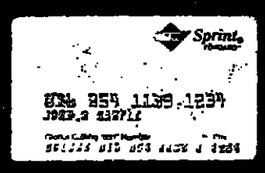
ATHENS (AP) — Strikes closed four of Greece's best-known archaeological sites Thursday, and Culture Ministry employees threatened to padlock the Acropolis next week.

The two-day strike closed sites at Ancient Olympia, the Minoan Palace and ruins at Knossos, on the island of Crete, and the main archaeological sites on Santorini and Rhodes.

The world's major airlines reported strong passenger growth during the first three months of 1996, setting them on the path for a second year of record profits despite a sharp slowdown in cargo traffic, the International Air Transport Association said in Geneva. *(Reuters)*

Japan Airlines will resume flights between Japan and India in October, three years after it halted the service because of poor demand, a JAL official said in Tokyo. *(AFP)*

Arrange an appointment with your barber from a gas station in Nairobi.



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Barbados ★	1-800-534-0042	Guatemala +	195	New Zealand	000-999	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
Belgium +	0800-10014	Honduras ▲	121	Nicaragua (Managua)	171	Ukraine	8-100-13
Belize (hotels)	556	Hong Kong	800-1877	Norway +	800-19877	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Belize (all other)	812	Hungary +	00◆800-01-877	Panama	115	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Bermuda ★	1-800-623-0877	Iceland ++	800-9003	Peru	176	United Arab Emirates +	800-131
Bolivia	0800-3333	India +	000-137	Philippines (ETPI stations only)	105-01	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-89-0877
Brazil	000-8016	Indonesia (Indosat)	001-801-15	Philippines (PhilCom) ▲	102-611	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Satelindo)	008-801-15	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Uruguay	000417
Bulgaria ▲	00-800-1010	Ireland +	1-80022-55-2001	Poland +	00-800-111-3115	Vatican City +	172-1877
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Israel +	177-102-2727	Portugal +	05017-1-877	Venezuela	800-1111-0
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Italy +	172-1877	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1111
Chile	00◆0317	Jamaica (hotels)	875	Romania +	01-800-0877		
China +	108-13	Jamaica (airports/dock)	5	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
Colombia	980-130-010	Japan (IDC) +	0066-55-877	Russia (all other) +	8093-155-6133		
Costa Rica +	0800-0013-0123	Japan (NDD) +	0039-131	St. Lucia ★	1-800-277-7468		
Croatia +	99-385-0113	Jordan	18-800-777	Saipan (Tinian and Rota) +	1-235-0333		
Cyprus ★	080-900-01	Kenya ★	0800-12	Saipan (all other)	235-0333		
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THE AMERICAS

First on the Shelves: Warner Wins With 'Insta-Book' on 'Unabomber'

By Doreen Carvajal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the shipment of its first load of "Unabomber" paperbacks, it appears Warner Books has triumphed in a frantic literary sprint to a tantalizing prize: a quickie book with the shelf life of a head of lettuce.

Warner Books managed to overtake the erstwhile front-runner, Pocket Books — the pioneer of quickie books — whose fuming lawyers and top executives were left to ponder whether to defy an FBI bureaucracy that has effectively stalled their finished book.

"The whole thing is just kind of annoying," said an irritated Mark Olshaker, the co-author of the Pocket Books manuscript, which was completed 13 days after the capture of the Unabomber suspect, Theodore John Kaczynski, on April 3. The book was then submitted for standard FBI review because its co-author, John Douglas, is a retired agent. "If this is the FBI's idea of expediency, then I can see why it took them 18 years to catch the Unabomber," Mr. Olshaker said.

In the furious world of speed literature, where books do not linger longer than the baseball season, nice publishers finish last. To be first is critical — and often extremely profitable — because demand slackens for second- or third-place finishers by as much as 25 percent, according to Barnes & Noble, the largest bookstore chain in the United States.

With the focus on the sensational, a few publishing houses have actually refined the production of instant books into a precision drill that has its own Hollywood-style rituals to bluff the competition, lock up sales orders and ultimately emerge first with a book.

Timing is critical because instant books are as perishable as yesterday's headlines. Pocket Books produced an instant best seller about a slain Tejano singer, Selena Quintanilla Pérez, even though many people on its own staff had never even heard of the star.

"We were absolutely shocked at the success," said Tom Fogarty, president of distribution services for Pocket's corporate parent, Simon & Schuster, a unit of Viacom Inc. "In all honesty, we got the offering from an agent right after she died. And we noticed that when People magazine had her on the cover, they sold out completely. So we went ahead with that information."

"The Packwood Report," essentially the Senate report about accusations of sexual misconduct against the former Republican senator from Oregon, flopped when it appeared after the senator had already resigned.

Readers have also ignored some overexposed themes — a spate of books about the duel between the Olympic skaters Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan failed to attract a large number of book buyers. Kensington Publishing, which also specializes in instant crime books, could not build readership for its tale of John Wayne Bobbitt, who received widespread publicity when his estranged wife severed his penis.

The risks are perilous to publishers who must briefly divert all their resources from their standard books and pay overtime costs to produce a quickie book. Some publishers say privately that a failure is not worth the gamble.

Those were the risks that Warner Books and Pocket Books faced hours after Mr. Kaczynski's arrest in Montana. Gina Centrello, Pocket's president and publisher, was the first to announce a book, trumpeting the signing of John Douglas, a former FBI agent. Mr. Douglas, an expert on serial killers, had helped prepare the original psychological profile of the Unabomber.

Mr. Douglas and his co-writer, Mr. Olshaker, already had written a best-selling book about serial killers. Given their knowledge and expertise, Pocket announced an April 25 publication date — a deadline that was almost immediately apparent they could not meet. The rapid turnaround and the special expertise of Mr. Douglas quickly scared off other publishers.

But it did not deter Laurence Kirshbaum, president of Warner Books, a unit of Time Warner Inc., which has expansive plans to create more instant books with the resources of its magazines like Time. One of the first steps both publishers took was to create instant book covers, "one-sheeters," which were copied and distributed to the sales force who were intent on locking up sales before their rivals arrived.

Initially, it was Pocket Books that took the lead in rapidly writing, editing, and marshaling its sales force, which generally made it to the bookstores first. But after the two writers delivered six copies of their manuscript, "UNABOMBER: On the Trail of America's Most-Wanted Serial Killer," to the FBI on April 16, the lead rapidly vanished. Pocket Books executives had assumed that Mr. Douglas, as a well-known agency veteran, would get quick approval.

But Pat Solley, a unit chief with the FBI, said the agency had 30 working days to complete a review. "We're grinding on. I really couldn't say when it will come," she said.

Naturally, the Warner sales force was quick to draw the attention of the bookstores to the grinding gears of the federal bureaucracy. Meanwhile, Warner speeded up production with triple shifts at a printing plant near Buffalo, New York, to move up shipment of, "MAD GENIUS: The Odyssey, Pursuit and Capture of the Suspected Unabomber." The book was set to appear in some stores Thursday.

Jerilee Bennett/The Associated Press

FATHER AND SON REUNION — Nueng Garcia, left, with his mother, Pratom Semon, and father, James, whom he encountered at work when the elder Garcia gave him a check for a gasoline purchase. Nueng Garcia asked if he had been stationed in Thailand, leading to the reunion in Colorado Springs after 27 years.

Away From Politics

• **A fireball roaring from under a New York subway car forced thousands of rush-hour passengers out of 51st Street and Lexington Avenue station, while others stranded in dark tunnels leaped from trains and fled down the tracks. Thirty-five people suffered minor injuries, and subway service was interrupted for four hours.** *(AP)*

• **The Justice Department announced arrests and criminal charges in dismantling a Mexican-run network that allegedly smuggled cocaine into the United States for the Cali drug ring. Officials said a total of 130 people had been charged with cocaine importation and trafficking offenses since the operation, code-named Zorro II, began last September.** *(Reuters)*

• **Maryland became the eighth state to sue cigarette makers for the costs of treating Medicaid patients' smoking-related illnesses.** *(AP)*

• **Defense lawyers for the Oklahoma City bombing suspects, Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, asked a federal court in Denver to throw out the government's decision to seek the death sentence, asserting that Attorney General Janet Reno had ignored her own procedures by publicly calling for the tough penalty before the men were identified as suspects.** *(WP)*

An Outspoken Politician Clams Up

Accusation About Marriage Embarrasses Oregon Republicans

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican National Committee put commercials on Oregon television last week proudly touting the party's House freshmen from the state, including Representative Wes S. Cooley. This week, the ads are not talking about Mr. Cooley, but everyone else is.

Mr. Cooley's brief political career is in jeopardy because of accusations that he concealed his marriage so his wife could continue to collect benefits as the widow of a Marine.

Mr. Cooley has denied any wrongdoing. But the publicity has called attention to Mr. Cooley's past claims and misstatements. In a political career that began only in 1992, he has retracted claims that he belonged to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society in college and that he fought in the Korean War. In addition, Oregon newspapers have raised questions about a tax break he has claimed on his alfalfa ranch. To add insult to injury, Mr. Cooley took seriously a fictitious April Fool's newspaper article — then physically threatened a pregnant reporter who asked him about it.

"A lot of people are very concerned and, frankly, embarrassed," said Craig Berkman, a former Oregon Republican chairman. "He either has or hasn't done these things. He is the only person who can come forward and defend himself."

Coming forward has never been a problem for Mr. Cooley, 64, who has a reputation of being outspoken. When he was in the Oregon Senate, a newspaper dubbed him "a minor-league Rush Limbaugh." And now as congressman, "he's not afraid to state his position," said Representative Mark Foley, a Florida Republican and fellow freshman on the House Agriculture Committee.

But Mr. Cooley is not saying much these days.

Last week, Oregon newspapers asked whether Mr. Cooley and his wife, Rosemary, failed to report their marriage to the government. Federal law bars military widows, like Rosemary, who was married to a Marine Corps captain, from collecting veterans' benefits after they remarry and requires them to notify the government of changes in their status.

Mr. Cooley, who declined to be interviewed for this article, issued a statement last week saying that he and his wife "have done nothing improper in the course of our marriage."

The couple's marriage license is on file in Riverside County, California, but they took the unusual step of asking that it be treated as confidential. Mr. Cooley, a member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, considers the place and date of his marriage "deeply, deeply personal," according to his lawyer, John A. DiLorenzo.

The cumulative effect of all this is threatening Mr. Cooley's re-election in his solidly conservative and Republican eastern Oregon district. Privately, Republican officials in Oregon and in Washington said they hoped Mr. Cooley would step aside after the May 21 primary — he is running unopposed — so the party can name another candidate.

For now, though, Mr. Cooley is standing firm, telling The Associated Press that he "had no intention" of quitting. "I'm not going to pull out of this thing," he said. "I mean why? If I was guilty of something, if I'd committed something wrong, then maybe I'd take a look."

The tempest is threatening a political career that began four years ago when Mr. Cooley, a rancher who also runs a vitamin company, challenged a Democratic State Senate incumbent who was crippled by ethics problems. Mr. Cooley won by a surprisingly large margin on the strength of his folksy, affable manner, said Mr. Berkman, the former party official.

Less than a year into his first term, Mr. Cooley quickly jumped into the race for the House after Representative Bob Smith, a Republican, announced his retirement in November 1993. He won a crowded seven-candidate primary with 23 percent of the vote and then easily won in November, capturing 57 percent of the vote.

But in his 1994 campaign, he had to acknowledge that he did not belong to the college honors society, Phi Beta Kappa, as he had claimed. Mr. Cooley said he confused that organization with Alpha Gamma Sigma, an honorary fraternity he joined at El Camino Community College in California.

Oregon election officials are also investigating whether Mr. Cooley lied in official documents when he said he served in army special forces in Korea. Newspapers in Oregon say Mr. Cooley finished training almost a month after the Korean War ended.

And last month, Mr. Cooley took seriously an April Fool's Day article in Roll Call, a Capitol Hill newspaper, that the disgraced former House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, would head a new ethics office if Democrats regained control of the House.

Mr. Cooley brandished a copy of the article in a speech to a forestry trade group as a reason voters should not give Democrats a majority in the House. When a reporter tried to ask him about the incident just off the House floor, Mr. Cooley told her, "The only thing that is keeping you from getting your nose busted is that you are a lady."

Mr. Cooley later said he "inadvertently" lost his temper.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Lobbyist's Tool of the Trade

WASHINGTON — The lobbyist John Winburn gave more than $23,000 in political contributions last year and more than $130,000 since 1982. He would consider it unprofessional not to.

Campaign contributions are "a tool of the trade," he said, comparing a lobbyist who failed to use them to "a doctor not using X-rays" or "walking out on a football field without a helmet and pads."

"You're not going to be the same player," he said.

A report released by the Center for Responsive Politics showed that Mr. Winburn has plenty of company. Last year alone, 300 lobbyists, lawyers and their families contributed $3.2 million to congressional and presidential campaigns, political parties and political action committees. Mr. Winburn was 20th on the list. *(WP)*

Bill Targets Female Mutilation

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted to make female genital mutilation a federal crime and to repeal a provision of the recently signed anti-terrorism law that restricts the ability of illegal aliens to enter the United States by claiming political asylum.

By a voice vote, the Senate approved an amendment to criminalize the practice of circumcising girls by cutting off all or part of their genitalia. The painful ritual, often performed without anesthesia by medically untrained practitioners, has been imported to the United States in recent years by immigrants from Africa and the Middle East. The amendment sets penalties of up to five years in prison and fines for those who perform genital mutilation on girls under 18. *(WP)*

Lawmaker's Husband Indicted

WASHINGTON — Joseph Waldholtz, the estranged husband of Representative Enid Waldholtz, Republican of Utah, was indicted Thursday on 27 counts of bank fraud linked to a scheme that prosecutors said involved almost $3 million in worthless checks.

Mr. Waldholtz, who managed his wife's campaign, is accused of writing worthless checks to make it appear during early 1995 that checking accounts belonging to him and his wife held substantial deposits. The indictment said the accounts actually were overdrawn.

Mrs. Waldholtz is not accused of having taken part in the scheme, and the indictment did not allege any improprieties involving her campaign finances. But a U.S. attorney said the indictment was part of a broader investigation of the couple's finances. *(AP)*

Quote / Unquote

Ross Perot, announcing that he will step up his push for a new political party: "The people feel that the two existing parties are bought and paid for by the special interests and that the peoples' interests are not represented." *(AP)*

Friend Urges Washington Mayor To Give Up Office for His Health

By Yolanda Woodlee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A close friend of Mayor Marion S. Barry of Washington has asked him to consider resigning from office because of health problems.

At a news conference here Wednesday, Rock Newman, a boxing promoter, said that Mr. Barry faced "a battle for personal survival" and must concentrate on "complete healing and recovery."

The news conference came hours after the mayor left a retreat in rural Maryland for a church facility near St. Louis.

Mr. Newman declined to say whether he believed Mr. Barry had returned to alcohol or drugs, but he urged the mayor to consider "abdicating the throne" of city government.

Mr. Newman offered the most dire public assessment of Mr. Barry's condition since the mayor left office unexpectedly Saturday. Mr. Newman said that for more than a year, the mayor has refused to act on friends' entreaties to take better care of himself and that his public statement was a last-ditch effort at persuading Mr. Barry "to stop the maddening process toward relapse and personal destruction."

His plea caught the city and Mr. Barry's aides off-guard. A columnist for The Washington Post, Courtland Milloy, reported that Mr. Barry had told him Sunday that he had not suffered a drug or alcohol relapse, the mayor's only comment on the subject since he left office.

Mr. Barry, a recovering cocaine user and alcoholic, left office in 1990 after being charged with misdemeanor drug possession. He spent six months in prison.

It "really raises the level of concern about the mayor's health," said a member of the D.C. Council, Kathy Patterson. "This a period of time when people feel somewhat vulnerable about the city's future, and questions about the mayor's health add to that sense of vulnerability."

Paris Club Diva Won't Face Trial

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — A U.S. grand jury has dropped charges against the French nightclub owner Régine Choukroun but indicted her son, Lionel Rotcajg, on charges of interfering with an American Airlines flight crew.

Mr. Rotcajg, a music and television producer, argued with the crew on an April 17 flight from Paris to Miami when he refused to stop smoking, court documents say. After being repeatedly cautioned, he became unruly and threatened to shoot a crew member, according to the documents. Mrs. Choukroun cursed the pilot, the documents allege.

The pilot was forced to land at Logan International Airport in Boston, where the two passengers were arrested.

American Airlines allows cigarette smoking in the rear rows of each cabin on trans-Atlantic flights. But smoking is prohibited in the aisles, and passengers must be seated if they light up.

Mrs. Choukroun, who recently received France's highest civilian decoration, the Legion of Honor, was a popular singer before establishing nightclubs bearing her first name in Paris, Rio de Janeiro and other cities.

Mr. Rotcajg said after a Boston court appearance in April that the confrontation had been a misunderstanding, that his remarks had been taken out of context and that he had felt harassed by the crew.

Following his indictment Wednesday, Mr. Rotcajg is to appear in federal court Monday for another hearing. If convicted, he faces up to 20 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. *(Reuters, AP)*

'He's Still Alive,' Colby's Wife Insists

By Pamela Constable
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Even as a scaled-back search team spent Thursday in a fruitless hunt for her husband, Sally Shelton-Colby clung ferociously to her belief that William E. Colby, the former director of central intelligence, who has been missing since Sunday, is still alive somewhere in the Southern Maryland marshes, waiting for rescuers to find him.

"Bill survived parachuting into France and Norway to fight the Germans in World War II. He survived two tours of duty in Vietnam and a horrible mugging a few years ago in Georgetown. If he survived all that, he can survive tipping over in a canoe," Mrs. Shelton-Colby said by telephone from the couple's summer home near Cobb Island.

She described her husband, 76, as extraordinarily fit, in perfect health and "full of joie de vivre," agile enough to clamber up his sailboat mast and vigorous enough to take on men 20 years his junior.

She also said he was a "superb boatman" who always wore a life jacket when he went out in his canoe.

Mr. Colby was last seen by neighbors at 7:15 P.M. Saturday, and his canoe was found early Sunday on its side in the Wicomico River shallows at Rock Point near the Colbys' weekend house.

"I know he is being portrayed as missing and presumed drowned, but that is an erroneous assumption," Mrs. Shelton-Colby said. "I think he's still alive. I think there's a real chance he is on land somewhere, perhaps with a broken leg or stunned, but waiting to be found."

[Sergeant Dale Overstreet of the Charles County Sheriff's Office said, when asked if Mr. Colby was dead, said that "with the information we have, that would be a logical" conclusion, Agence France-Presse reported. "We're not assuming anything," he added, "but that's the theory we're going on."]

Maryland State Police helicopters equipped with infrared sensors that can detect the body heat of people or animals also turned up nothing in sweeps up the Wicomico, a Potomac tributary about 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of Washington.

Contrary to earlier police reports, Mrs. Shelton-Colby said, her husband made no mention of planning to take a ride in his canoe, but that it was something they often did together after dinner. She also said initial reports from the police that he had told her he was tired or not feeling well were not true.

"He was fine," she said. "He has no heart problems whatsoever. He has the mind, body and spirit of a man a generation younger."

Mrs. Shelton-Colby rejected vehemently any suggestion that her husband might have taken his own life.

U.K. May Tighten Entry Rules To Balance U.S. Curbs on Cuba

Reuters

LONDON — Britain threatened Thursday to tighten entry restrictions for American citizens in retaliation against a U.S. law that could bar foreign children from visiting Disneyland if their families have business ties with Cuba.

The United States stepped up its 35-year embargo of Cuba in March with the so-called Helms-Burton law that seeks to isolate the Communist regime in Cuba by curbing foreign investment. The law was passed after Cuban fighter planes shot down two private American aircraft that Havana said were violating its air space.

"The U.S. should not be left in any doubt that its actions against the U.K. and other trading partners are likely to have an adverse impact upon U.S. interests both internationally and domestically," said Ian Taylor, a member of Parliament and official in the Department of Trade and Industry.

"Options include the use of the Protection of Trading Interests Act, as well as the possible use of entry permission procedures," he added. "There will be a price to be paid."

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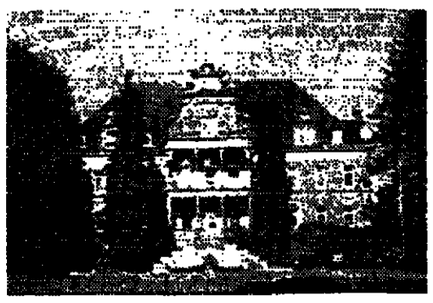

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Beijing Makes Example of Guard

Paramilitary Trooper Is Executed in War on Crime

Reuters

BEIJING — China executed an 18-year-old paramilitary trooper Thursday for the murder of a senior parliamentary official in a crime that led to the downfall of a protégé of President Jiang Zemin's.

The murder fueled widespread public anger at the failure by the government to curb crime, and official media said Thursday that hundreds of thousands of police officers mobilized in a crackdown last week had arrested at least 100 suspected murderers, rapists, drug dealers and escaped convicts.

Zhang Jinlong of the People's Armed Police was executed after the Beijing Higher People's Court rejected his appeal for a lighter sentence, the official Xinhua press agency said.

Condemned criminals in China are shot.

The court upheld the death sentence for Mr. Zhang after his one-day trial April 24 for homicide, robbery and theft, Xinhua said.

Mr. Zhang had appealed on the grounds that he was young and ignorant, it said.

He was defended by two court-appointed lawyers.

At his trial, the policeman pleaded guilty to killing Li Peiyao, one of 19 vice chairmen of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, or Parliament, in a bungled Feb. 2 burglary of Mr. Li's Beijing home, Xinhua said.

Mr. Zhang, a guard at Mr. Li's apartment building, grabbed a kitchen knife and stabbed the lawmaker after he caught the policeman in the act of robbing his home, the report said.

As he tried to flee with 700 yuan ($84) in cash, a camera, a leather coat, a watch and jewelry worth 26,000 yuan, Mr. Zhang was caught by two other People's Armed Police guards, Xinhua said.

The policeman confessed that he had stolen from Mr. Li's home twice in January, it added.

The murder shocked China, which has seen a resurgence of crime after its virtual elimination following the Communists' rise to power in 1949.

In the rare dismissal of a senior army officer, Major-General Ba Zhongtan was removed as commander of the People's Armed Police just weeks after the murder in a political blow to his patron, Mr. Jiang. The president is also the general secretary of the Communist Party.

Mr. Ba, commander since 1992, was replaced by Lieutenant General Yang Guoping.

Two other senior force officials were also dismissed.

The 800,000-strong People's Armed Police, an offshoot of the People's Liberation Army, is used to quell riots and to guard foreign embassies and senior officials.

In the nationwide crackdown, police in Shanghai arrested 24 mafia-style gang members, Xinhua said, while authorities in eastern Anhui Province arrested 23 armed gangsters.

Last Friday, Guangdong authorities executed a bank security guard who shot to death three bank clerks and the driver of his getaway taxi in what local officials described as the most heinous robbery in that province under Communist rule.

New Zealand's Pill Giveaway

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — Eager to cut New Zealand's abortion rate, the government said Thursday that it would offer free birth control pills to all women.

Some poor women will not have to pay for doctor's visits to get pill prescriptions. Other women will pay just 3 New Zealand dollars ($2.06) for each prescription.

The pills themselves will be free.

Health Minister Jenny Shipley said the government would spend 20 million New Zealand dollars over the next three years to reduce abortions and unwanted pregnancies.

"This won't change overnight, but I think that a modern society like ours should be up-front, realistic and ambitious about having a positive attitude toward our sexual reproductive health and set ourselves specific goals," she said.

New Zealand's abortion rate rose to 221 per 1,000 live births in 1994-95, the latest year for which figures are available, from 202 the previous year. *(AP, Reuters)*

At Least 7 Die in Voting That India Calls Calm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — At least seven people died Thursday in election-related violence as millions of Indians cast ballots in the second phase of month-long general elections.

In the last general elections, in 1991, about 300 people were killed in campaign and election day violence. So far this time, with more than half the voting over, the total is about 50.

"It was unusually peaceful, even in areas" where violence had been expected, said Election Commissioner Gali Krishnamurthy of voting on a day when temperatures soared beyond 40 centigrade (104 Fahrenheit).

The balloting will decide the future of the governing Congress (I) Party, and nearly one-third of India's 590 million eligible voters can take part. At stake Thursday were 202 Parliament seats from 15 states and two territories.

The first exit poll published since voting began Saturday showed the Congress Party trailing the Bharatiya Janata Party, a Hindu nationalist group.

Voting was reported to be brisk Thursday in Calcutta and other cities of the Marxist-governed state of West Bengal. But it was slow in villages, where farmers took advantage of the morning coolness to work in their fields.

Thousands of people were detained Wednesday in an effort to prevent violence.

Six people were killed in the northern state of Bihar, where armed militias employed by political parties have often seized polling places and intimidated voters. State authorities said four of the victims had been killed in two separate gun battles between rival political groups. Two others died while making bombs, Press Trust of India reported.

The Election Commission has ordered police in Bihar to disarm private militias and shoot anyone caught trying to stuff ballot boxes or rig the vote. Voting was suspended at several Bihar polling places after ballots were stolen, the police said.

In Andhra Pradesh, the home state of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, officials blamed a land-mine explosion on the People's War Group, which claims to represent landless peasants.

The blast killed a police officer and wounded two others. Guerrillas of the People's War Group also stole ballots from two polling places in an attempt to have the voting declared invalid, the police said. The Marxist group has called for a boycott of the election.

A third of the electorate voted in the first phase of the election last Saturday. The bulk of the voting will be over by Tuesday, with counting beginning the next day. Voting in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, where Muslim rebels are waging a separatist insurgency, will take place at the end of the month. The vote is being staggered to aid police deployment at polling places.

Opinion polls have indicated that no party will win a majority in the 545-seat lower house of Parliament, forcing the party that receives the most seats to form a coalition government.

The exit poll of 3,000 voters in the first round, published Thursday in Outlook magazine, predicted that the Bharatiya Janata Party would win 192 seats, up from its current 120, and that the Congress Party would take 142 seats, a loss of 90. No margin of error was given. *(AP, Reuters)*

Police Protect Hospital Over Tasmania Suspect

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOBART, Australia — Worried by dozens of telephone threats to doctors and nurses, the police have tightened security at a hospital treating a man accused of murdering 35 people in a shooting and arson spree near this Tasmanian capital.

Commissioner John Johnson said Thursday that he was afraid one of the callers might try to attack staff at the Royal Hobart Hospital or get to the accused gunman, Martin Bryant, 28, who underwent surgery for extensive burns.

"We know that when incidents like that occur, it brings people out of the woodwork who have unusual personalities," Mr. Johnson said. "That's why I will maintain the tightest security at the hospital."

The hospital's chief executive, Lindsay Pyne, said more than 40 threats had been received since Mr. Bryant was brought there Monday. Most callers were angry that he was receiving medical care.

Mr. Johnson said that the state-owned telephone company would begin tracing threatening calls made to the hospital and that the callers would be arrested. He would not say what other security measures had been taken.

The threats have scared workers already stressed from long hours and the experience of treating horrifying wounds, the hospital head said.

Some have stayed away from work. Dozens of others, the chief executive said, are receiving counseling.

Mr. Bryant, who set fire to an inn where he had been holding three hostages, underwent plastic surgery for burns in the morning. He will remain in the hospital for at least another week and could have more surgery before being transferred to a nearby prison.

Meanwhile, the Tasmanian government said that the bloodstained cafeteria where Mr. Bryant allegedly opened fire on sightseers and staff will be pulled down in deference to the wishes of victims' families and friends.

The Broad Arrow Cafe will not be demolished, however, until after the trial. Premier Tony Rundle said the cafeteria might have to be inspected by a judge and jury during the trial.

Thirty-five people were killed in the rampage that began Sunday at the government-run Port Arthur historic site. Twenty people were killed and 18 were wounded in the cafeteria. Others were slain at several nearby sites.

The first funeral, for Royce Thompson, a driver shot as he stood near his tourist bus, will be held in Hobart on Friday. Port Arthur residents will hold a memorial service for all the victims the same day.

Australia's gun lobby said Thursday that a national ban on military-style rifles would not prevent such massacres.

Firearm owners said they would not oppose the proposed ban, advocated by Prime Minister John Howard, but insisted citizens would be no safer.

Police say the gunman used a semi-automatic rifle to kill most of his victims, prompting a nationwide outcry for more stringent gun laws and claims that fewer people would have died if a ban on such weapons had been in place.

"It would not have made a blind bit of difference," said John Presser, a spokesman for gun owners in Tasmania.

"They know it's not true," he added of politicians. "They are just using this as a political opportunity for a quick-fix answer."

Tasmanian politicians ended their long disagreement over gun law reform, saying they would move next week to ban all military-style weapons, both semiautomatic and fully automatic, and to set up a gun register.

Mr. Howard, who attended a nationally televised memorial service in Hobart on Wednesday, called for a national ban and gun register. *(AP, Reuters)*

Francis Silvan/Agence France-Presse

POLICE ESCORT — Malaysian officers and sailors forcibly repatriating a Vietnamese refugee in Kuantan on Thursday after she tried to leap off the gangway to the ship that is carrying her and 125 others home.

Seoul Approves Funds for North

Los Angeles Times

TOKYO — South Korea has offered an olive branch to North Korea's Communist leaders by approving a $19.2 million investment package frozen since autumn, when peace talks between the longtime enemies broke down.

The South Korean government's approval over the weekend of three joint venture projects — the largest investment to date in North Korea's battered economy — is apparently part of a stepped-up campaign to win support from the Communists for proposed four-way peace talks involving the two Koreas, the United States and China.

The idea of four-way talks was first unveiled April 16 in a meeting between President Bill Clinton and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea.

In the past, North Korea has refused to negotiate the future of the divided peninsula with anyone but representatives of the United States.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Tamils Face Peril in Jaffna City

COLOMBO — About 250,000 Tamil war refugees are returning to their homes in Jaffna City, but a relief worker warned Thursday that the collapse of medical services and food and water supplies could lead to more suffering there.

"It is clear that thousands of them will face additional hardships in this environment," said Michael Schubert, a coordinator for the British-based group Medical Emergency Relief International, who warned of the possibility of epidemics.

"Literally nothing is left in the Jaffna Hospital," he said. "What has not been damaged has been taken away."

Last week, the military seized a strategic guerrilla port in Jaffna Peninsula. Four months earlier, it captured the rebel stronghold of Jaffna City. *(AP)*

Chinese General Visits Russia

BEIJING — The Chinese Army's chief of staff, General Fu Quanyou, left Thursday for official visits to Russia, Kazakstan and Mongolia, the Xinhua press agency reported.

The trip follows the visit of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia here last week. During that visit, he signed a landmark security agreement setting up a 1.5-million-square-kilometer (600,000-square-mile) demilitarized zone along the borders of China, Russia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. *(AFP)*

U.S.-Thai Military Games Start

BANGKOK — Military exercises bringing together some 20,000 U.S. and Thai troops opened Thursday in the southern Thai province of Songkhla.

The operation, "Cobra Gold," which will run until May 24, is one of the largest exercises involving U.S. forces in the Pacific. About 10,000 U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine and Navy personnel are taking part along with 10,000 of their Thai counterparts. *(AP)*

For the Record

Former President Hussain Muhammad Ershad of Bangladesh will run for office while still in jail, his party said Thursday. General Ershad, head of the opposition Jatiya Party, has been nominated in five constituencies for the June 12 election. He was toppled by a democracy movement in December 1990 and was sentenced for 13 years for abuse of power and corruption. *(AP)*

At least five people were killed and 25 injured when a tornado tore through several villages in western Bangladesh late Wednesday, state-run television reported Thursday. The twister damaged 5,000 homes in Kazipur. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

***Benazir Bhutto**, prime minister of Pakistan, on her country's nuclear program:* "We can not disarm unilaterally, nor can we shut down our nuclear program without a regional nuclear regime." *(AFP)*

Jung Chang, the Chinese-born author whose book "Wild Swans," banned in China, tells of the struggles of three generations of women under communism: "I feel what is lacking in China now is this: I feel the changes in political systems, in intellectual freedoms, in freedoms of information and the media are not in keeping with the country's economic development." *(Reuters)*

Herald International Tribune
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3-5-96

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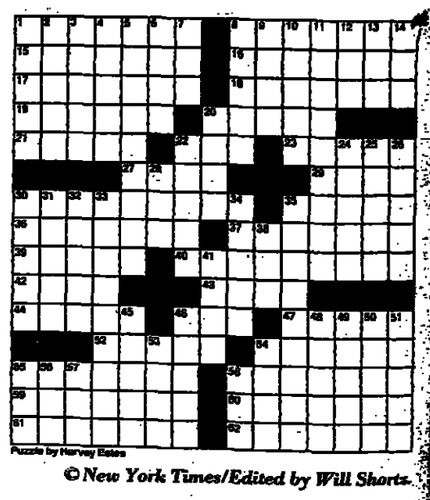
1 On the loose
5 Jefferson's '61 counterpart
15 Unselfish folks
16 Raises a fuss
17 Took a sample
18 Shopaholic's aid
19 First name in clowns
20 Dwarf, with "over"
21 "Equatorially" ample
22 Port. is part of it
23 Shore of America
27 Sermon starter
29 Musical finale
30 Film set around 73 B.C.
35 Malcolm—— Warner
36 Bush whacker
37 Period in human history
39 Despise
40 The Man of a Thousand Faces
42 Zero-wheeled vehicle
43 Smith or Jones
44 Squirts
46 Pull some strings
47 Black Sea cottage
52 Baseball card essentials
54 Collapsed
55 Square meal?
58 One way to settle a fight
59 For
60 Vulnerable to being shot
61 Nebraska natives
62 Quotable Yankee

DOWN
1 TV dog
2 Pound
3 "Mule Train" singer
4 Fields
5 Like some days
6 Part of a control tower screen
7 Direction in France
8 Trouper
9 Lick
10 Really mattered
11 Uncle Sam's stuff
12 Mischief
13 Constellation near Telescopium
14 "No ——"
20 Attire for walking on tiptoe
22 Make A's, e.g.
24 Start of a quote ending "it tolls for thee"
25 Dull saw, maybe
26 "R-O-C-K" singer, 1956
28 After-grace directive
30 Tennis shot
31 Poet Neruda of "Il Postino"
32 Ibuprofen targets
33 —— man (early human)
34 Resiliency
35 Tractor handle
38 G.E. subsidiary
41 Poet's output
45 Broke in, as a hole in a hull
48 Brouhahas
48 "The Tell-Tale Heart" teller's heart?
49 Hold tight
50 Swinging connection
51 Hell's follower
53 Face-saver?
54 "Candid Camera" host
55 20-year sleeper
56 Santa ——
57 Old G.I.'s group
58 Knock, in 90's slang



Puzzle by Harvey Estes

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هكذا من الأصل

EUROPE

Elections Over, Italians Turn a Critical Eye on Their Judicial System

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

ROME — Italy took a major step toward political stability with its recent elections, but a major hurdle remains: how to move beyond the tangle of corruption trials that have deeply divided the country and set embittered parts of the political elite against one another.

Hundreds of cases are pending. Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti is charged with having links to the Mafia and with arranging the murder of a journalist. Charges are being prepared against Silvio Berlusconi, the media entrepreneur and another former prime minister, over allegations of illegal financial dealings. An investigation also has been opened into charges that judges in the Rome district routinely take bribes.

The judicial activity churned up fierce debate during the election campaign, with critics of the courts charging that prosecutors were carrying out a political vendetta on behalf of the left against Mr. Berlusconi, a leader of the center-right.

Some middle-of-the-road observers, who do not believe that prosecutors are acting in bad faith, nonetheless said they thought the prosecutors have overstepped their bounds and are trying to reform Italy's entire political system through the courts.

Defenders argue that corruption in Italy still needs to be weeded out, and that the life-and-death struggle against the Mafia in particular would be endangered by any reduction in the prosecutors' efforts.

It was the wave of prosecutions in Milan known as Operation Clean Hands that set the stage for political change in Italy. Corruption scandals destroyed the Christian Democratic Party, which had dominated Italian politics for 40 years, as well as the Socialists, a sometime partner in power.

Now that Romano Prodi and his coalition of centrists and leftists have been elected, attention is turning to the reform of the justice system.

On the surface, it would appear that everyone could agree on the need for court reform. Within Western Europe, Italy's system is probably the most ponderous. The average civil case takes 10 years to reach a conclusion. Some cases can last for decades.

But reform is viewed as anything but simple because it undoubtedly would touch on the way corruption cases are handled, and zealous prosecutors are wary of, if not opposed to, radical change. They are especially fearful that reform will include an amnesty for Clean Hands suspects.

'What is necessary are rules and a system in which the corruption cannot be easily repeated.'

A low-intensity battle is being waged between the Milan prosecutors and Giovanni Maria Flick, a lawyer who is Mr. Prodi's adviser for judicial affairs and a candidate to be justice minister in the new government.

Mr. Flick has been promoting a plan to streamline the judicial process and to limit the use of such tools as detention without trial, which prosecutors have used to try to elicit confessions. He has made waves with statements suggesting that once the changes are in place, the government ought to consider letting bygones be bygones. He is careful not to use the word amnesty or be specific about how to phase out Clean Hands.

"My point is that once reforms are in place, the past will be less important than the future," he said in an interview. "What is necessary are rules and a system in which the corruption cannot be easily repeated."

Mr. Flick said prosecutors had taken on a role of "putting the system on trial," to bring about change that ought to be left to Parliament.

That role was tolerated by Italians early in the investigations because of disgust over corruption. Detention without trial became routine. The mere word that someone was under investigation was enough to ruin reputations.

Of more than 2,000 Clean Hands cases, about 300 have resulted in a guilty verdict, 200 have ended in the defendants' being cleared of guilt and the rest are in various stages of investigation and trial.

Mr. Flick said: "It is time to reconsider. Magistrates can only go so far before they risk overexposure and a loss of legitimacy. They will be seen as political actors rather than administrators of justice."

Such comments arouse suspicions among the Milan prosecutors that Mr. Flick wants to let wrongdoers off the hook. In newspaper comments Tuesday, they attacked him for proposing a "political solution" to Clean Hands. The only way to carry the inquiries to a conclusion, said an assistant prosecutor, Gerardo D'Ambrosio, "is to hold trials. Period."

The justice system itself is torn by dissension. Last month, the nation's top court decided to forbid judges who make rulings in early stages of a case from presiding over later stages. It is common, for example, for a judge to decide whether to hold a suspect in jail pending trial and then to preside over the trial itself.

The decision suggested that once a judge had put someone into "precautionary detention," he had already tipped his hand toward a guilty verdict and could not be trusted to be impartial later on in the case. Prosecutors attacked the decision for forcing substitutions and delays in perhaps scores of cases.

Major Defiant as Voters Seem Likely to Hand Tories Electoral Defeat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major's Conservatives braced for heavy losses as Britons voted Thursday in local elections, the last big test of opinion before the battered governing party has to call national elections within 12 months.

The Conservatives controlled only four of the 150 municipal councils at stake, and analysts predicted that number could shrink to just one: Huntingdonshire, the authority in Mr. Major's parliamentary district, a prosperous semirural area near Cambridge.

About one-fourth of the nation's 43.9 million voters live in the districts that were voting.

The Labor Party appeared likely to consolidate its grip on such big English cities as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle upon Tyne, and make new inroads into the 3,000 council seats being contested.

Before the balloting, Labor controlled 67 of the councils at stake, including all the major cities. The centrist Liberal Democratic Party, which has few seats in Parliament but does well in local elections, controlled 16 councils. Among the remaining councils, no party had overall control and one was run by independents.

Taunting Laborites asked Mr. Major whether he will quit if the Conservatives are trounced again.

"The last Labor politician who was that smug about elections is now earning his living elsewhere," Mr. Major retorted in the House of Commons on Thursday, referring to the Tories' unexpected 1992 defeat of Labor. The party's leader, Neil Kinnock, resigned and is currently the European Union's commissioner for transport.

Senior party figures closed ranks around the prime minister. Messages of support came from his deputy, Michael Heseltine, and from John Redwood, who unsuccessfully challenged the prime minister for the party leadership in July after the Conservatives flopped in last year's local elections.

"I have no doubt that John Major will lead the Conservative Party at the next election or that he will win it," Mr. Heseltine said.

Mr. Redwood, a former cabinet minister, denied he would make a second challenge for the party leadership.

"As far as I am concerned the Conservative Party settled the issue of the leadership last summer," he said. "I have made it very clear I have no intention of challenging John Major as prime minister and leader."

Some commentators estimated that the Conservatives were likely to lose half the 1,000 seats they were trying to hold, and that a loss of one-third could even rank as a sign of recovery.

"Today's elections look virtually certain to mark a big step toward the extinction of municipal Toryism," wrote a political columnist for The Times of London, Peter Riddell.

In 1992, when the seats contested Thursday were last fought, the Conservatives had won their fourth successive five-year term in power nationally and were still popular. The Tory vote share was 42.3 percent of the vote in the 1992 local elections, Labor had 34 percent and the Liberal Democrats 19.4 percent.

In contrast, in last year's local ballots Labor took 42.9 percent of the vote, while the Conservatives got 24.5 percent, a worst-ever performance and only just ahead of the Liberal Democrats' 23.6 percent share.

The Tories' poor position reflects three years of electoral setbacks, scandals, accusations of broken tax promises, budget trimming and record unpopularity. *(AP, Reuters)*

Ian Waldie/Reuters

Andy Wilson, a British farmer, looking Thursday at his prize-winning heifer, which might have to be killed.

Farmers Call U.K. Plans for Cattle a Farce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Angry British farmers, reeling from the fallout over "mad cow" disease, on Thursday called government plans to slaughter thousands of cattle a farce and a shambles.

"We have no idea what is going on," said Paul Gentry, who runs the cattle market in Newark, England's second-largest. "I have no starting date for the scheme. I am bending over backwards to try and understand the logistics."

The confusion adds to the problems Prime Minister John Major has faced over the six-week-old mad cow scare, which led to a global ban on British beef exports.

Mr. Major told Parliament that farmers had been given enough warning and information ahead of the mass slaughter, which was due to start Thursday but may not get fully under way until the weekend because of widespread confusion.

Mr. Gentry predicted that the killing probably would not begin for several days. "It has not, cannot and will not start today," he said, because slaughterhouses and cattle farmers were still trying to figure out the necessary red tape. "We're totally in the dark."

Officials were busy sending out instructions, and farmers desperate for cash were complaining they had waited long enough. Many in the embattled industry figured the program would not really get going until Tuesday, after a three-day holiday weekend in Britain.

"Until the paperwork is signed and sealed, they can't pull the trigger," said Joy Fox, a regional representative of the National Farmers Union in Shropshire.

Farmers were told Wednesday night, only hours before the slaughter was due to begin, how and where the cattle over 30 months of age would be destroyed.

Farmers and slaughterhouses say they are unaware of how much they will be paid for culled cattle that will have to be killed on different days from cattle meant for market, adding to the complications.

Meanwhile, the fast-food chain Wimpy's said it was again serving British beef at its 272 British outlets after having abandoned it at the height of the mad cow panic. Wimpy's was one of several chains, including Burger King and McDonald's, that replaced British beef with imports after the government said bovine spongiform encephalopathy could pass to humans via infected beef.

Meanwhile, the cabinet minister responsible for Scotland, Michael Forsyth, said he was so angry over the European Union's ban on British beef that he was refusing to fly the EU flag on May 9 to mark Europe Day. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Terms for Talks On Chechnya Are Debated

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Moscow is ready to hold peace talks without restrictions and at any level with Chechen separatists in line with President Boris N. Yeltsin's peace plan, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin said Thursday.

Mr. Chernomyrdin said the talks could be held with "all those who can really exert influence in settling the Chechnya problem and who want to settle it."

Mr. Yeltsin, meanwhile, told a Russian television station that he planned to visit Chechnya in mid-May and was prepared to meet rebel separatists, the Interfax news agency reported.

On March 31, Mr. Yeltsin said Moscow was ready to hold talks with the rebels via intermediaries, naming Mintimer Shaimiyev, president of Tatarstan, Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, president of Kazakhstan, and King Hassan II of Morocco as possible go-betweens.

But the new Chechen leader, Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, said he would hold direct talks only with Russia's top leaders, and ruled out negotiations before a complete Russian troop withdrawal from the breakaway republic.

Vyacheslav Mikhailov, Russia's nationalities minister, has been instructed to pursue efforts to open peace talks, Mr. Chernomyrdin said, adding that Moscow was ready to use "all possible methods — political, economic and negotiated, as well as military if there are acts of terrorism."

He stressed that acts of "terrorism" — Moscow's term for Chechen rebel operations — would be "suppressed just as forcefully as before."

Since Mr. Yeltsin announced his peace plan, Russian forces have continued their offensive against rebel strongholds. *(AFP, Reuters)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

U.K. Minimum Terms Overruled For Boys Who Killed 2-Year-Old

LONDON — The 15-year minimum prison sentences given to two young boys who beat a 2 year-old to death were unlawful, a British court ruled Thursday.

Two High Court judges said Home Secretary Michael Howard had exceeded his powers when he raised the minimum sentences for Jon Venables and Robert Thompson, who were convicted of murdering James Bulger. Mr. Howard said he acted lawfully and would fight the ruling that allows the young killers to appeal the sentence.

The two boys were 10 years old when they lured James from a shopping mall in Liverpool on Feb. 12, 1993, and beat him to death at a railroad track. *(AP)*

Greeks Seize Fake $100 Bills

ATHENS — The police in Greece seized $6.25 million in counterfeit $100 bills after a tip from the German authorities, it was announced Thursday.

The police said they found the cash hidden in a duffel bag in an apartment owned by Vasiliki Yiakoumi, a resident of Düsseldorf. The money, they said, had been placed there by her brother, Ioakim Kalymnios, and had been smuggled into Greece by a German identified by the police as Frovin Hassels. Both are also residents of Germany, but the Greek police did not know their hometowns. Ms. Yiakoumi had no involvement in the case, they said.

The police said the fakes were copies of the old $100 bill and were of medium quality. *(AP)*

2 German States Push for Merger

BERLIN — The leaders of the German states of Berlin and Brandenburg made last-minute appeals to voters Thursday to approve a merger that would create a new single federal state in the historic heartland of old Prussia.

Despite the merger's economic logic, polls show that voters in Eastern German states are suspicious of losing their regional identities and might reject the referendum Sunday.

The mayor of Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen, and the premier of Brandenburg, Manfred Stolpe, both back the move and urged their constituents to approve it. A Berlin research institute estimates that it would save one billion Deutsche marks a year in administrative costs. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Friday:

VISBY, Sweden: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, attends Baltic summit.

WASHINGTON : The commissioner for employment and social affairs, Padraig Flynn, continues his visit to the United States.

BRUSSELS: Continuation of a meeting of aides to foreign affairs ministers on revisions to the Maastricht treaty.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

French Women to Pilot Fighters

Reuters

PARIS — France, following the lead of the United States and several other Western countries, has decided to allow women to become fighter pilots, the French air force said Thursday.

Women will be allowed to take tests in June for three of 63 places in the air force academy's next course for combat pilots starting in September, a military spokesman said.

There are about two dozen women flying transport aircraft or noncombat helicopters in the French Air Force, but fighters have up to now been off limits to them. Women can serve, and command, surface naval vessels, but are not allowed to crew submarines or serve in naval commando units.

They also are banned from army units destined for frontline combat duty, but the army has accepted that women in other units might find themselves in combat situations.

U.S. Watches as Fugitive Walks

South African Judge Frees Briton Wanted for Iraq Arms Sales

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A judge Thursday freed a former British spy who is wanted by the United States on charges linked to illegal arms sales to Iraq before the Gulf War.

Judge Danie Oberholzer ruled there was insufficient evidence to extradite Paul Grecian to the United States. He was detained in December when he arrived in Johannesburg on vacation.

He was arrested on a U.S. warrant that charged him with bank fraud, conspiracy to violate an arms export control law and making false statements in connection with illegal arms sales to Iraq. Mr. Grecian was the director of a British company called Ordtec that supplied Iraq with shell fuses from 1988 to 1990, pretending they were going for Jordan.

He and two other Ordtec executives were convicted in Britain in 1992 of exporting illegal weapons to Iraq. But an appeals court overturned the verdict last year, saying Mr. Grecian had acted with the support of British intelligence services.

DROM YEHUDA

Ass. of Towns for Environmental Quality announces that the date for purchasing the Pre Qualification documents is extended until the 15.5.96. There will be no change in the date of handling in the forms and other material, the 22.5.96. This is in accordance to our notice from 28.3.96.

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Grandstanding on Gas

Senator Bob Dole's pitch for lower gasoline taxes and President Bill Clinton's planned sale of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve are grandstanding political gestures. They aim to please any motorist naive enough to think that either action is an effective or intelligent response to the current rise in prices at the gas pump.

Gasoline prices have indeed soared above the usual spring run-up, boosting the national average price for a gallon of regular about 10 percent above a year ago. Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader and presumptive Republican nominee for president, could not resist the temptation to offer his political cure. Hoping to remind voting motorists that Democrats passed a small gas tax increase in party-line voting in 1993, he challenged President Clinton to join him in seeking repeal of that increase of 4.3 cents a gallon.

The White House responded quickly and ambivalently, first ridiculing Mr. Dole's conversion to gas tax relief after voting for some past increases, but later saying it was willing to talk, a sure sign that voters are interested.

Then Mr. Clinton invoked new authority to announce the sale of 12 million barrels of reserve oil. Congress had given him the authority for such sales as a way to raise money to reduce the deficit, but Mr. Clinton stressed the goal of dampening the gas price increases.

Warming to the partisan possibilities at a Democratic gala in Florida the other evening, Mr. Clinton contended that higher gas prices effectively reduce the take-home pay of commuters, hurt tourism and portend that "there are not going to be as many people driving as far to do whatever it is they're going to do this summer."

Theories abound as to what is driving up gas prices, but the fundamental equation is that the demand for fuel has been rising while production has fallen short of the need. Millions of Americans, locked into the consumption mind-set that has deepened the nation's dependence on foreign oil in the past, have been buying more and bigger vehicles and driving them faster and farther, thanks to years of plentiful, cheap fuel.

Meanwhile, supplies have been curtailed because the long, cold winter in many parts of the country kept refiners producing heating oil longer than expected and delayed their shift to gasoline and diesel fuel. Inventories of transportation fuels were also allowed to dwindle because of an anticipated release of oil from Iraq that has yet to materialize.

Several members of Congress, favoring more sinister views, are demanding an investigation of industry practices and possible collusion in setting prices. Officials in California have concluded that the main factor driving up prices there has been a greater refiners' margin, which represents the profits and costs of the refiners. But rising margins might represent a rational response to market forces rather than industry-wide collusion.

The nation does need a more thorough understanding of this price spike — how it happened, how large it may become and how long it will likely last. Before rushing to cut the tax, the public and its politicians could use the Energy Department report that Mr. Clinton has ordered to help explain the price spiral and estimate its probable duration.

Repealing the gas tax would save the average motorist about $27 a year in taxes and would reduce the nation's total gas tax bill by some $4.8 billion. But the loss of revenues would make the job of reducing the federal deficit that much more difficult.

Although the sale of petroleum reserve supplies would add to government revenues and thus help reduce the deficit, such sales seem an imprudent use of that resource, which is, after all, stockpiled for emergencies, not consumer convenience.

The proposed tax repeal would move the nation in precisely the wrong direction. Motorists should be encouraged to conserve, not overuse their deceptively cheap fuel, as a way to lessen the environmental impact of emissions and to reduce the nation's dependence on imported oil. Politicians may think they have a political winner in railing at the rising price of motoring, but that increase should be a signal instead for a comprehensive review of energy policy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Freezing Out Azerbaijan

One country — friendly to America, needy and working to build democracy — is denied direct American humanitarian assistance by law. The target of this rare legislated violation of the American ethical tradition is Azerbaijan. It has been in a long, bloody war, currently at cease-fire, with its fellow former Soviet republic Armenia. Armenian-Americans have persuaded Congress to freeze out Azerbaijan, although it undercuts the even-handedness that a president needs to mediate the war.

It is a familiar story that Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, a leader in the campaign to punish Azerbaijan, got there by way of gratitude to the doctor who treated his war wounds. Better that way, it is sometimes said, than in compensation for a lobby's political and financial support. But neither explanation is worthy of someone who now comes before the American people as a presidential aspirant claiming that he can weigh issues in terms of the national interest. Here he is putting an ethnic interest first.

The case of Republican Senator Mitch McConnell is different. In 1992 he upheld the (Bush) administration's resistance to an amendment conditioning aid to Azerbaijan — but, he says, for his own reasons: He thought that in the murk of the day, neutrality was the best policy. Friends of Azerbaijan are quick to assert that later he received campaign contributions from Armenian-American sources. Now chairman of the key appropriations subcommittee, he still opposes direct aid to the Azerbaijani government — on grounds, he says, that a blockade of Armenia is still in progress and that, anyway, aid had best flow through private channels. It is a tilt by another name.

Representative Charles Wilson, a Texas Democrat who is leaving Congress, this year saw through conference an administration-supported amendment on aid. It lets the president help Azerbaijan if he certifies that private aid is insufficient to the needs of more than a million Azerbaijani refugees. This cumbersome piece of legislation may result in some modest extra assistance, but it would come in a form still burdening American diplomacy.

That is the point. It is bad enough to convert humanitarian aid, by definition nonpolitical (even North Korea gets humanitarian aid), to political aid. It is no better to let ethnic score-settling get in the way of resolving a conflict.

What Armenia needs is not an advantage over Azerbaijan, its comrade in painful de-Sovietization, but an agreement. It may be hard to isolate the impact of any single factor on a complex negotiation, but it stands to reason that a congressional tilt can only reduce the necessary mutual readiness for a shared solution.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Those Strange Languages

Spring is here, and with it, as usual, cuckoos, bursting buds and another report lamenting the reluctance of the average Briton to speak any language other than English. This one, from the Department of Trade and Industry, reveals that one British company in four surveyed last year lost business through difficulties with the different languages other countries continue to insist upon employing. The receiver of one bankrupt company found a letter written in German locked away in a filing cabinet. Had somebody been able to translate it, the firm would have had the largest order in its history. In another example, two British businessmen in China became involved in angry exchanges over their restaurant bill after mistaking the date for the total.

The only languages in which we can claim any proficiency are French and Latin. Ability to scan Frankfurter Allgemeine or La Stampa provokes the same offshore suspicion with which large swathes of the population regard Brussels.

A friendly popular culture role model is the only answer. Perhaps the Princess of Wales could be persuaded to start German lessons.

— Independent on Sunday (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kronepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. German.: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cramp, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254
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Pay Attention to India, the Largest Democracy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In 1975, when Indira Gandhi assumed dictatorial control of India and threw her opponents in jail, President Gerald Ford asked his United Nations delegate, Daniel P. Moynihan, what to make of that. "Look at it this way, Mr. President," said Mr. Moynihan with a courtier's irony. "Under your administration, the United States has become the world's largest democracy."

When Mrs. Gandhi later confidently stood for election, India's voters threw her out. Freedom was back, and the United States happily became the world's second-largest democracy.

Starting this past Saturday, with dignity, honest balloting and relatively little violence, 400 million of India's citizens — 65 percent of eligible voters, higher than in America — go to the polls to select candidates from 500 political parties. It is the most breathtaking example of government by the people in the history of the world.

Americans don't hear a whole lot about it. Bill Clinton is busy being campaign manager for the Labor Party in Israel's May 29 elections, in effect telling Israelis to vote for Shimon Peres or else. When he is not intervening shamelessly in Israel's political affairs, Mr. Clinton is barnstorming with Boris Yeltsin, trying to help him defeat Grigori Yavlinsky's reformers and Gennadi Zyuganov's Communists in Russia's June 16 election.

Washington is also headquarters for the Clinton campaign for the U.S. presidency, where he beefs up beef prices to consumers while pouring strategic oil on troubled motorists. But in all the campaigning, no mention is made of India, where voters outnumber those in Israel, Russia and the United States combined.

As a result of this uncharacteristic White House forbearance, television coverage here about the biggest election has been next to nil. Not only do Americans not know for which Indian candidate to root, but hundreds of millions of voters are forced to go to the polls ignorant of Mr. Clinton's preference.

Why? Do nearly 900 million Indians not matter? American lack of interest is not new; a former foreign minister of India, one of Nehru's acolytes, told a U.S. envoy: "We would far prefer your detestation to your indifference."

One reason is that India strikes a holier-than-thou diplomatic pose, remaining nonaligned when there is no longer one side to be nonaligned against. Year after year, India is near the top of the list of nations that consistently vote against the United States in the United Nations.

We Americans are wrong to let that overly irritate us. China votes against us, too, and unbalances our trade, secretly ships missiles to rogue states, jails dissidents, oppresses Tibet, threatens Taiwan and pirates our CDs — but we care more about what happens in China than about what happens in India.

That is a mistake. Contrary to what all the new Old China Hands and other Old Nixon Hands tell you, India will draw ahead of China as a superpower in the next century.

Yes, China's economic growth rate has doubled India's, and China's draconian control of births will see India's population exceed China's soon enough, to India's disadvantage. But China does not know what an election is. Despite the enterprise and industriousness of its people, despite the example of free Chinese on Taiwan and the inspiration of the dissident Wei Jingsheng, jailed in Beijing, China is several upheavals and decades away from the democracy that India already enjoys.

Without political freedom, capitalism cannot long thrive. Already the requirements of political repression are stultifying the flow of market information in China, driving wary Hong Kong executives to Sydney. The suppression of dangerous data undermined technology in Communist Russia; it will hurt China, too.

Although more Chinese are literate, many more Indians are English-literate and English is the global language of the computer. American software companies are already locating in Bangalore, India's Silicon Valley. Bureaucratic corruption scandals abound. India's free press reports and helps cleanse them, while China's does not.

I am rooting for P. V. Narasimha Rao, the secular prime minister, who is more likely to move toward free markets than Atal Behari Vajpayee, his leading opponent. But whoever wins, it's a glorious time for the world's largest democracy.

The New York Times.

America Must Learn to Respect Asia's Way of Doing Things

By Bryce Harland

SINGAPORE — Without a common threat to keep them working together, the United States may be heading toward a major collision with China and other Asian countries.

No longer needing friends and allies as it did during the Cold War, America is using its economic power to force them to open their markets to its exports and to move toward Western democracy.

U.S. pressure is making Asian nations more aware of what they have in common and helping to overcome the divisions that have kept them dependent on outside powers.

Collision is not inevitable. The United States has played a critical role in the transformation of East Asia from one of the poorest and most turbulent parts of the world into the most rapidly growing and one of the more peaceful.

The change has been brought about by Asian peoples themselves, largely by exercising the self-discipline that is part of their inherited cultures and by saving more than most others.

The U.S. market is still essential for East Asia.

But progress could not have occurred so quickly without the ideas, money and markets, as well as the security, provided by the United States. For that, America deserves more credit than it usually gets.

However, the corollary of East Asia's export-led growth is dependence on the United States and vulnerability to any change in its trade policies.

Trade between Asian countries is growing fast and so is investment, while America's share is declining. But the United States still takes about a quarter of East Asia's total exports. Any sudden or substantial reduction in their access to the American market would have a disproportionate effect on their economies.

East Asia has the fastest growing market in the world. American businessmen, like those in Europe and the Pacific, realize that they cannot afford to abandon it to their competitors. Just as Asia needs the United States, the United States and other Western countries now need Asia. The balance of economic power is moving steadily in Asia's favor.

For the time being, the American market is still essential for East Asia, especially China, which has the region's second largest economy after Japan.

The end of the Cold War has had a profound effect on the relationship. The unexpected collapse of the Soviet Union freed the United States to pursue its own interests more vigorously — especially in reducing its trade deficits and promoting human rights.

President Bill Clinton linked those two questions by threatening to withdraw from China the most-favored-nation status it had been given soon after the normalization of relations, unless it met certain conditions relating to trade and human rights. But Americans doing business with China (importers as well as exporters) were aroused by the prospect of a sharp reduction in trade between the two countries.

Intensive lobbying by business groups persuaded both the administration and Congress to break the linkage. However, the question is far from dead. It will emerge again in the next few weeks when Congress reconsiders the issue.

The recent crisis over Taiwan has revived concerns in America and elsewhere that China is expansionist and aggressive. It is not always remembered that the crisis arose out of Washington's decision to allow the president of Taiwan, which China has long regarded as a rebel province, to visit the United States.

Beijing saw this as a breach of the understanding on which its relations with Washington had been based ever since Richard Nixon's visit in 1972.

Americans saw only that Taiwan was holding its first democratic election for the presidency while the leadership in Beijing was resisting change in China's authoritarian political system. Behind that was the belief that China was on the way to becoming one of the biggest economies in the world, even though its per capita income was still low.

Recurrent crises over trade and human rights between Washington and Beijing have affected public attitudes on both sides, fanned nationalism and injected suspicion and hostility into relationships formerly characterized mainly by goodwill and mutual benefit.

The leaders of other East Asian countries are well aware of

Both sides of the Pacific need to accept their differences.

the uncertainties about China's future; they are quite vigilant. But they remember that a weak and divided China can be more dangerous than a strong and united one.

For the time being, they see their giant neighbor as more an opportunity than a threat.

They want the United States to keep a strong military presence in the Western Pacific to balance China's growing power and maintain the stability that is essential for continuing economic growth. The last thing they want is to have to choose between America and China.

Any attempt to revive the Cold War policy of containment would only jeopardize their newfound prosperity.

The current U.S. policy of engaging China is much more congenial to Asian leaders. They welcome China's participation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, and in the ASEAN Regional Forum on security, even though the benefits are so far limited.

They find it hard to understand why Washington demands a high price for China's admission to the World Trade Organization, which would do more than anything else to involve China in the international community and head off any tendency to revert to Mao's policy of revolutionary isolation.

America has done a great deal for East Asia. It has helped to bring about the transformation of the region. It has also imparted some of its own values. Materialism is now almost universal in East Asia, and there is widespread demand for democracy, especially from the emerging middle class.

But even in Japan, where the postwar occupation gave the Americans an unrivaled opportunity, they have not succeeded in remaking an Asian people in their own image.

Globalization is becoming an economic reality, but it is still far from obliterating Asian cultures. On the contrary, American pressures are making Asians more conscious of what they have in common; they are resisting Western individualism and asserting the validity of "Asian" values.

Their high rates of saving, which provide objective evidence of the difference between Asian and Western cultures, facilitate high levels of investment and steadily increase their strength.

Any further attempt to remake Asian countries on Western lines is not likely to succeed. It would carry the risk of bringing about another in the long series of conflicts between Asia and the West.

If Asians found that their access to the American market was being restricted, and their exports to it were falling, they might be forced to look again at the possibility of closer regional cooperation of a more defensive and less open kind than APEC.

And it might be easier for them to do so if the cuts were made in the name of human rights or democracy — subjects on which Asians have views that are quite different from those prevailing in the West.

APEC offers an opportunity for the United States and other Western countries to benefit from the fast growth of East Asia and achieve the ideal set by President Clinton in 1993 of an Asia-Pacific region that is united, not divided. But to reach that goal, Westerners need to accept the equality of Asians, and their right to do things their own way.

To go on living in peace and sharing the benefits of fast economic growth, the peoples on both sides of the Pacific must accept their differences and learn from one another.

Ever since the Portuguese sailed into Asian waters 500 years ago, Westerners have been accustomed to telling Asians what to do. That period has now come to an end. Asian countries are becoming strong enough to assert their autonomy and maintain it.

They will develop in their own ways, at their own speeds. Any attempt from the outside to force the pace is likely to be counterproductive, and even dangerous.

The writer, a former New Zealand diplomat, is author of "Collision Course: America and East Asia, in the Past and the Future." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

What Should Bob Dole Do Now?

By Howell Raines

NEW YORK — "People are picking on Bob Dole." Surely this self-pitying sentence must by now have popped up in third-person reveries of the prospective Republican nominee, and not without good reason.

The television shows and political columns are full of people denouncing Senator Dole as an aging loser whose mismanaged campaign will lead to certain defeat at the hands of Bill Clinton, and Republican losses in Congress. And that's just the Republicans talking. The Democrats are standing back and enjoying the spectacle of a Republican Party seized by a widespread epidemic of buyer remorse.

Well, the Republicans did choose fast and early, picking out a shopworn nominee from an unappetizing field.

Their current remorse is fed by a variety of factors, one of which is inherent in the nature of primaries. After the converted preach to one another, they must leave their own tabernacle and start viewing their nominee through the eyes of the average citizen.

Loyal Republican primary voters tended to see Mr. Dole as a tired but doughty warrior with a commitment to conservative values. The average voter views him as simply another clapped-out Washingtonian with a suspicious commitment to the economic interests of Dwayne Andreas.

Mr. Dole also brings his uniquely personal set of deficits to the stump. His natural rhetorical form is the acidic, slightly put-upon wisecrack. When it comes to stage presence and big orations, he makes Mike Dukakis look like Pericles.

In an age of conviction politics, Mr. Dole also has a gift for clinging to the wrong convictions. Take his opposition to the minimum wage. He does not grasp that the issue makes no real difference to the economy or even to his own wealthy contributors. It does matter to the millions of low-wage voters he is gift-wrapping for Mr. Clinton.

But Mr. Dole is not the sole creator of his tribulations. The networks' uncritical promotion of Bill Bennett as the leading Republican authority on the Dole campaign has been a big factor. Mr. Bennett is an odd choice in that he

The senator can be forgiven for contemplating the enigmatic visage of Colin Powell.

spent much of the year trying to defeat Mr. Dole's candidacy. But the former education secretary has risen to his task as a vivid and ubiquitous spokesman for the theory that Mr. Dole will lead the Republicans to disaster unless the party elders can either dump him or whip him into shape.

Mr. Bennett's former protégé, Bill Kristol, has been his chief partner in the new Dole-bashing industry. Mr. Kristol has now assumed journalistic cover as editor of The Weekly Standard, but his true vocation remains that of undermining establishment Republicans.

While serving as the handler for Vice President Dan Quayle, he slashed quietly but effectively at their boss, President George Bush.

So the anti-Dole tone of The Weekly Standard probably is consistent with Mr. Kristol's brand of Republicanism and the track record of the magazine's owner, Rupert Murdoch. Mr. Murdoch used his British publications to spread Thatcherism, and if Mr. Dole were a British Conservative he would be just the kind of old Tory who could expect a drubbing in the Murdoch papers.

Mr. Dole's detractors might not matter so much if he had been luckier in the supporter department. House Speaker Newt Gingrich is willing to help but has become, by popular demand, a political hermit. Having been emperor of the Beltway in 1994, he is now a fair bet to go into the history books for the most dramatic misplaying of a winning political hand in the postwar era.

When Mr. Dole is advised to turn his legislative duties over to Senator Trent Lott, he probably catches the distinctly lean and hungry look of that firmly coiffed Mississippian.

Given his difficulty in finding a friendly face, Mr. Dole can be forgiven for contemplating the enigmatic visage of Colin Powell. Drafting Mr. Powell is the one move still deeply feared by a White House that has mentally pocketed the electoral votes of New York, California, Pennsylvania and much of the Rust Belt.

As an old pro, Mr. Dole no doubt remembers the truism demonstrated by Lyndon Johnson in 1960. That lesson, of course, is that everyone turns down the vice presidential nomination in the abstract. But few Americans have been able to resist when they have been handed the thing, formally and outright, by the nominee of their party and challenged to hand it back.

So you have to imagine the Senate majority leader and putative Republican nominee saying this to himself at some point: Things are in a mess, Bob Dole. What should Bob Dole do now?

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Shah's Two Sons

PARIS — The details regarding the relations between the eldest son of the late Shah and the second son, who was proclaimed successor to the throne, follow. Zill-es-Soultan, who is three years older than the second son, Mozaffer-ed-Din, cannot reign because he is the son of a slave. He is, however, Governor of five Southern provinces. He has not concealed his determination to contest his brother's succession and has engraved upon his sword these words: "It is with this sword that I will cut off the head of my brother."

1921: Defensive Treaty

PRAGUE — A defensive alliance of a political and military character has been signed between Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania. The treaty is the result of conversations between the two countries which were marked by the visits of M. Take Jonesco, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, to Prague, and of Dr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister to Bucarest. It aims to maintain peace on the basis of the Treaties of Saint Germain and Trianon.

1946: Arab Warning

JERUSALEM — The Arab Higher Committee warned the British government today [May 2] not to put into effect the recommendations of the Palestine Inquiry Committee, threatening that if the report is accepted the Arabs will "resume the national struggle." The warning followed an appeal by the Arab Higher Committee to all Arab nations for aid "in defense against the catastrophe" which is the Arab evaluation of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee report recommending that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Mend Private 'Safety Net' While It's Still There

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — When we talk about the social benefits Americans expect, we usually focus on government programs such as Medicare and Social Security. But Americans have never relied solely on government for benefits that matter. On the contrary, many of the country's most important social programs — health coverage, paid vacations, decent pensions — have been provided by private employers.

Here's the bad news: That system is slowly falling apart. Here's the sobering news: If private benefits keep declining, the government may be the only entity with the ability to restore what Americans have long regarded as a decent social bargain.

This point was made forcefully by Harold Meyerson, a writer and editor, at a recent conference at the City University of New York called "The Future of the Welfare State." Mr. Meyerson argued that focusing only on the part of the welfare system run by government misses what is unique about America's social arrangements. Many of the benefits that the other industrial democracies provide through government, he said, are tied to jobs in America. And with the decline in unionization, the rise in health-care costs and the toughening of competitive pressures, the incentives on employers are to cut back.

This helps explain the slow but steady decline in the number of Americans with private health insurance coverage and the even sharper drop in the number covered by pension plans involving substantial, assured contributions by employers to cover generous pension payments.

Workers with skills employers want can still bargain effectively for both pay and benefits. But unskilled workers have far less bargaining power.

Seen from the employers' point of view, it seems entirely sensible to use benefits to win the services of the most skilled. "Employee benefits are a form of compensation for services rendered," Stephen Elkins, director of employee benefits policy at the National Association of Manufacturers, said in an interview. "It's not that you don't want to provide benefits. You would if it made economic sense."

But the definition of economic sense is changing. Jennifer Klein, a historian at the University of Virginia who is completing a study of privately provided benefits, notes that many nonunionized employers began providing health and other benefits in the 1940s and 1950s partly because they were trying to avoid unionization. Unionized firms essentially set the standards for nonunion employers.

With the decline of labor, she says, the pressures are reversed: Nonunion firms are forcing union negotiators to accept cutbacks.

Mr. Elkins points to the difference that unions and generous company benefits have made by commenting: "If you have to get sick, get sick in Pittsburgh." His point: "The steelworkers for years and years and years had the best health coverage in the country," and it helped build a fine health system in the Pittsburgh area.

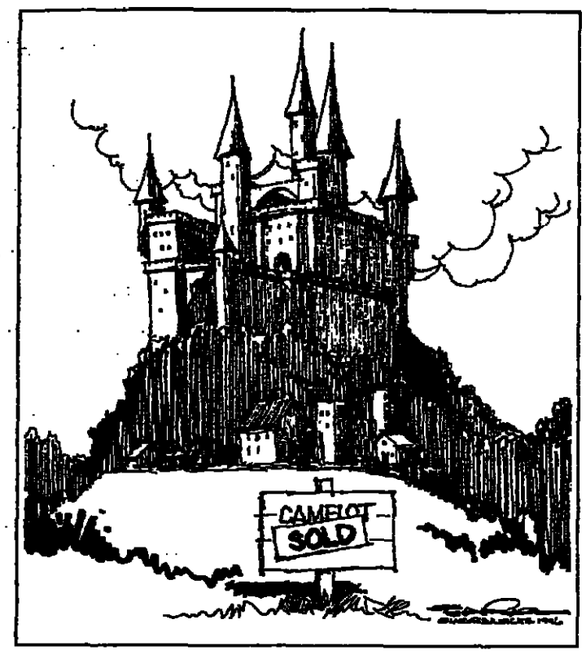
The country, says Ms. Klein, needs to face up to the new challenge, especially in health care. "In the 1940s, we made a social choice, and the social choice was that we wouldn't socialize health care or do it through government, we'd do it through private employers." But, she added, "that social choice is unraveling, and we have to make a new social choice."

Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey agrees, arguing that "the quarterly balance sheet has worked its way through to the human dimensions of corporate life" and that "public power" will have to be invoked on behalf of workers "caught in the turmoil."

The hard question, of course, is how. One option — an expensive one for taxpayers — is to rely more on government for basic social protections. Another is to find ways of getting employers to maintain their employee benefits. Union activists argue that the best way to get the job done is to revitalize the union contract. If the past is any guide, the most likely outcome is a piecemeal private/public system, with the government protecting those with the least bargaining power.

We could, of course, let matters ride and hope for the best. But it would be far better to deal with this problem now, while many of Americans' protections and benefits are still there.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

P.C. Bigotry

Regarding "Anti-Semitism and Eugenics Were Not Specifically German" (Opinion, April 18) by William Pfaff:

A German friend said the other day that in politically correct society, when someone begins a sentence with "the Jews ..." or "the Poles ..." or "the blacks ...," the speaker is quickly stopped with a figuratively wagged finger about prejudice.

"There's only one people," my friend added, "about whom one can speak this way without being warned: the Germans."

The comment comes to mind in reading "Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust," by Daniel Jonah Goldhagen. What was new and seemed to trigger a flood of comment, and the author's spectacular debut as a book-signing celebrity, was his thesis: that anti-Semitism is a cultural-ethnic trait of the German people.

But what Mr. Goldhagen says about the Germans could be said about other peoples: the Serbs in Bosnia today, the Turks when they massacred the Armenians earlier in this century, or the Hutu or Tutsi in Rwanda.

It is not a matter of defending the Germans. Rather, it is critically important to counter a kind of racist interpretation of history in the name of combating racism or anti-Semitism.

If we were to believe that any nation or ethnic group is unalterably destined to commit genocide, there would be no point in combating prejudice.

What makes the Holocaust unique in history is not German anti-Semitism, but the ideologically fanatic, technologically relentless mass killing of the Jews. And the lesson of the Holocaust is "Never Again!" which means grasping the outstretched hands of those, in Germany and elsewhere, who want to heed this lesson.

From this perspective, Mr. Goldhagen's thesis is counterproductive. There are large numbers of Germans today whose learning from the past has shaped their attitudes and placed them in the forefront of the struggle against ethnic hate. They are living evidence that bigotry and the ensuing violence are not indelibly carved into national or group character.

They also tell us that politically correct bigotry is as dangerous as any other kind. It is something to keep in mind amid the pride and prejudice aroused by Mr. Goldhagen's book.

ROBERT B. GOLDMANN.
New York.

Trial of the Vanquished by the Victors

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — The cherry blossoms, once the symbol of Japan's kamikaze pilots, had almost all fallen from the few remaining trees in the bombed-out wreckage around the former War Ministry building in Tokyo on May 3, 1946, when 26 of Japan's Class A war criminals got out of the bus that had brought them from prison to stand trial in the place where once they had planned war.

The public galleries, above what had been the auditorium and now for more than two and a half years was to serve as a courtroom, were crowded. Television's day had not yet come, but lights shone hot and brightly for the newsreel cameramen and the press photographers as the prisoners filed into court to take their seats in the dock below the panel of 11 Allied judges, presided over by Australia's Sir William Webb.

Scores of American military policemen, stiff and starched in white helmets and gloves, stood guard. About 100 prosecution and defense attorneys fiddled with their briefs among the numerous interpreters and translators.

It was indicative of how little we really knew about wartime and prewar Japanese society that so few of the faces, or even the names, of those in the dock were familiar. There was only one real exception: General Hideki Tojo, the former prime minister who was the center of attention when he took his seat.

The leaders of Nazi Germany had been household names at Nuremberg. But the event that was about to begin in Tokyo was a trial of the mostly unknown.

Even Tojo, with his horn-rimmed spectacles and bald head, did not quite fit the image created by wartime cartoonists. As the evidence eventually revealed, he was something less than the absolute dictator, the Japanese Hitler, that Allied wartime propaganda had depicted. Rather, he was more of a keen and willing administrator than an innovator of policy. Japan was already far down the militarists' path to war when he became prime minister, and he was quickly shoved aside when defeat threatened in 1944.

The one man everyone did know was not in the dock, although his specter was to haunt the trial from beginning to end. The Russians, the Chinese and the Australians had been in the forefront of those demanding that Emperor Hirohito take his place with the others. General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, would have none of it.

In retrospect, it is difficult to fault General MacArthur's judgment. Quite apart from the role Emperor Hirohito played in Japan's surrender, when for the first time his will prevailed, his cooperation was essential in what history will surely judge to have been a highly successful postwar occupation of Japan.

General MacArthur had intended the proceedings to be illu-

1946 JAPAN 1996

minating and quick, a widely publicized recital, in Japan and elsewhere, of the crimes committed against peace and humanity. In the event, they were neither quick nor really well publicized.

General MacArthur had thought the trial might last four or five months. Less than year into the hearing, he told me that it had already gone on too long and that even The New York Times had given up providing proper coverage. To his dismay, proceedings dragged on for another 18 months, so long that the Australian government for some weeks withdrew Sir William to attend to High Court matters in Australia just as some of the major accused were to appear in their own defense.

People everywhere became bored with the endless legal argument and the prosecution's seemingly irrelevant historical probing to establish that Japan had engaged in aggressive war on a massive scale in disregard of treaties, conventions and the accepted customs of armed conflict.

Yet there were moments of high drama. The trial had only just begun when Dr. Shumei Okawa, a shadowy figure behind the Japanese military hierarchy, reached forward from his seat in the dock to slap Tojo's bald head, not once but twice. He was hustled out by guards and did not reappear, spending the rest of the trial in a mental hospital.

Many of the 400 witnesses called had horrific stories to recount of Japanese brutality and barbarity. But by the time most got to the witness box, the world was already familiar with the horror of Japan's occupation of China, the death marches in Southeast Asia and the prison camps there and in other parts of Asia.

Sometimes even the appearance of the accused in the box was counterproductive. The gallery was crowded when Tojo took the stand. He made no admission of guilt, except for losing the war. In a long deposition, read by his attorney, he defended Japan's decision to go to war and its conduct of the war. It was not precisely the message General MacArthur had hoped the Japanese would hear and read.

The judges retired to consider their verdict on April 6, 1948. Six months passed before they returned. Once again the galleries were crowded. The court sentenced Tojo and five of his fellow military leaders to death by hanging. A seventh prisoner, Koki Hirota, a former prime minister and a civilian, who believed he had done everything in his power to preserve peace, was a surprise addition to the execution list.

Tojo bowed when he entered the court to hear his sentence. He bowed again to the tribunal when he heard it pronounced. In the gallery, his wife buried her head in her hands.

Justice Pal of India, in a mammoth 1,300-page finding, dissented entirely from the judgment. "The name of justice should not be allowed to be invoked only for the prolongation or pursuit of vindictive retaliation," he wrote. The French and Dutch judges dissented in part and, to General MacArthur's anger, Sir William revived the question of Emperor Hirohito's role.

I was in the Radio Tokyo building around 1 A.M. on Dec. 23, 1948, when I heard the sound of running footsteps in the corridor outside my office. A messenger carried the news: Tojo and the others had been hanged.

This week I took Justice Pal's dusty and moth-eaten finding from the shelves and reread it. That most of the sentences imposed by the Tokyo tribunal were merited, proper and decided by honorable men is beyond question.

But the establishment by the United Nations of its own tribunal to sit in judgment on war crimes in Bosnia is, if it proves effective, a significant humanitarian advance. The trial of the vanquished by the victors is not necessarily the best way to end a war.

The writer, who has reported on major events in Asia since World War II, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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INTERNATIONAL

Women's Shelter in Kenya Confronts Ancient Scourge of Wife-Beating

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — After more than 30 years of being threatened, chased, slapped, thrown, punched, kicked, choked, whipped and stepped on by her husband, Agnes summoned the strength last winter to take an unusual step for an abused African wife.

She left.

More unusual is that she found solace in a home in Nairobi that serves battered women. It is the first such shelter in Kenya, where wife-beating, as elsewhere on the continent, is relatively common.

"The biggest problem is that nobody wants to talk about it," said Anne Ngugi, director of the Women's Rights Awareness Program, or WRAP, which opened the home for battered women in which Agnes found solace. "It comes down to people feeling that it violence against women is part of African tradition, and so people must keep quiet." A recent survey taken by Miss Ngugi's organization in Kenya revealed a high awareness of violence against women, but little resolve to tackle the problem.

More than 70 percent of those surveyed — both men and women — said they knew that wife-beating occurred in their neighborhood. Yet, nearly 60 percent of respondents said women were always or sometimes responsible for the beatings they suffered. About 51 percent said that men who batter women should not be punished.

Battered wives thus rarely go to the police. Asked how women who are being beaten should respond, only 3 percent of those surveyed by WRAP said that the victim should seek help from law enforcement authorities. In rare cases that make it through Kenya's justice system, assailants typically receive a small fine.

During her three decades as a battered wife, Agnes — who is now 60 and asked not to be fully identified — never called the police. She did not tell co-workers. She did not tell friends.

"The police would have taken a bribe from my husband, and then they would have left, and he would have beaten me again," said the former teacher, a stout woman with a round, wrinkle-free face and a charming gap-toothed smile.

She did not tell those closest to her because, she said, "I was so scared, and I was feeling so embarrassed. I did not want people to know about it."

Agnes, whose husband also was a teacher, said the violence began a few years after she got married, when she caught her husband in bed with a teenage girl.

He began to beat her every evening. He forced her to give him her paycheck. He called her his slave. For two years, the violence eased, but alcoholic rages and financial irresponsibility again became the norm. And the beatings got worse.

In one typical fight, she said, he chased her around their small house in north-central Kenya. When he caught her, he stomped, kicked and punched her.

Activists say it is not unusual for African women to stay in such situations for decades. In most African homes, women are generally less educated than their husbands and often do not have professional skills, leaving them economically bound to the men.

"A lot of these women try to protect the marriage because marriage gives you high status," said Lucy Njeri Karuru, Kenyan coordinator for Women and Law in East Africa, a research group with offices here, in Tanzania and in Uganda. "And if they divorce, society, including their women friends, will not look upon that favorably."

Janet Kabeberi-Macharia, regional coordinator for the research group, said part of the problem is that wife-beating falls under the general category of "physical assault" in Kenya. "Most men do not see beating their wives as a crime," she said. "A more specific law would help to let people know that this specific act is wrong. As it stands now, a lot of men — and women — think that beating your wife is something you do if you really care about her."

An attack on cultural norms is essential, activists say. Growing up, many African girls are taught that they are less valuable than boys, in ways both subtle and direct, which ultimately forces them to tolerate abuse, counselors said.

Celebrations for newborn girls are generally less lavish than for boys. Some endure genital mutilation. They often are kept home to do chores, rather than sent to school.

Violence against girls usually draws little anger. In one notorious incident in 1991, boys at a secondary school rioted in northeast Kenya, raping 71 girls; 19 others died in the scramble to escape the assault. The school's headmaster reportedly said the boys "meant no harm."

Miss Ngugi says the shadow over public discussion of wife-beating is slowly lifting. Some Kenyan organizations are sponsoring workshops for women. Others are pushing for churches to open more shelters for battered women.

One local organization, the International Federation of Women Lawyers, has launched a public information campaign and a multipronged effort aimed at law-sensitizing police, judges and lawmakers, among others, to the crisis of violence against women.

At night, at the shelter, Agnes ponders her future. She frequently recalls her husband's "bitter words, the beatings." She also recollects their splits and reconciliations, but thinks this time may be different. This time, she said, she does not plan to go back.

A Top Official In Canada Is Forced Out

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

TORONTO — After some hesitation, Canada's deputy prime minister has resigned over the Liberal government's failure to abolish a detested tax imposed by the previous, Conservative administration.

Repealing the levy, the 7 percent Goods and Services Tax, was a Liberal promise during the 1993 campaign but has proved impossible to carry out because the government critically needs the $18 billion the tax generates each year.

The tax is applied to almost all goods and services, on top of provincial sales taxes that are as high as 12 percent.

During her campaign for election, the deputy prime minister, Sheila Copps, 43, who won a reputation for combativeness during her 12 years in the House of Commons, said she would quit if the tax were not repealed. But she recently backed away from the promise.

"When you're on the campaign trail, you get excited and sometimes you shoot from the lip," she said last Thursday. "Did I make a mistake in making that statement? Yes."

She was unwilling to quit, she said at the time, because that would saddle taxpayers with the cost of an election in her district, in Hamilton, Ontario.

Her position unleashed a torrent of criticism. Talk shows and newspaper cartoons and editorials singled her out as an example of cynical politicians who make promises they do not intend to keep.

In making the announcement Wednesday that she would in fact resign, Ms. Copps said that she had had a few slips of the tongue during 15 years in political life, but that "this is a big one."

In accepting Ms. Copps's resignation "reluctantly," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien praised her "courage and commitment to the democratic process." Her cabinet job as heritage minister has been taken over by the immigration minister, Lucienne Robillard.

An election will be held in her district for June 17. She is favored to win.

Troops Will Remain in Hebron Until After Election, Israel Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israeli troops will not pull back from the West Bank town of Hebron until after Israel's elections on May 29, Foreign Minister Ehud Barak suggested Thursday.

The Jerusalem Post reported that Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, had informed the United States that he did not expect Israeli troops in Hebron to redeploy before the elections.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres is running a tight race against his rightist challenger, Benjamin Netanyahu of the Likud party, and there is concern in the Peres camp that a pullback in Hebron could hurt him among voters most concerned about security issues.

Foreign Minister Barak said the Hebron withdrawal would probably be gradual.

"There are many stages along the way," he said on Israel Radio. "Because the timing is very sensitive, I wouldn't grieve if it would take place after the elections." He did not say when the redeployment would start.

The redeployment was to have been completed by March 28. But Mr. Peres postponed it indefinitely after four suicide bombings between Feb. 25 and March 4 killed 63 people in Israel.

The prime minister was scheduled to meet Friday with senior security officials to discuss a timetable for the Hebron redeployment, a provision of Israel's peace accords with the Palestinians.

The last West Bank town under Israeli occupation, Hebron is home to 94,000 Palestinians and 450 Jewish settlers.

Mr. Peres has promised to redeploy Israeli troops in the West Bank city so that they protect only Jewish settlements and are no longer mixed in with Arab residents.

On Wednesday, a Palestinian stabbed and seriously wounded a 72-year-old Jewish settler in Hebron's downtown market. Dozens of angry settlers overturned vegetable stalls in response and chanted, "Death to the Arabs."

In an interview published by the magazine Le Nouvel Observateur in Paris on Thursday, Mr. Peres said that the closure of Palestinian-ruled areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip would remain in force until the elections were over.

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators will reopen their talks on Sunday to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, exactly two years after their agreed on Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho. *(AP, Reuters)*

Emile Habibi Dies at 73, Chronicler Of the Predicament of Arab Israelis

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Emile Habibi, whose chronicles of the predicaments of Israel's Arab citizens earned him Israel's top literary award, died Thursday of pancreatic cancer. He was 73.

Mr. Habibi died in his home in the northern Israeli town of Nazareth, said his son, Salam.

A founder of the Communist Party in Israel and a longtime Parliament member, Mr. Habibi advocated nonviolence in solving the Israeli-Arab conflict. The best-known of his six books, "The Opsimist," published in 1972, focuses on the conflicting loyalties of Israeli Arabs.

In 1992, Mr. Habibi was awarded the Israel Prize. His decision to accept it drew criticism from some Arabs who accused him of disloyalty. Rightist Israelis said at the time that the prize should not be given to a man who had embraced Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Habibi, a Christian, was born in Haifa. In his youth, he worked at an oil refinery. He edited the Communist Party newspaper Al Ittihad for more than four decades, but resigned from the party in 1991 over its failure to adopt a more liberal stance modeled after Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies. He was a member of Parliament from 1952 to 1972.

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TODAY'S
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION
Appears on Page 11

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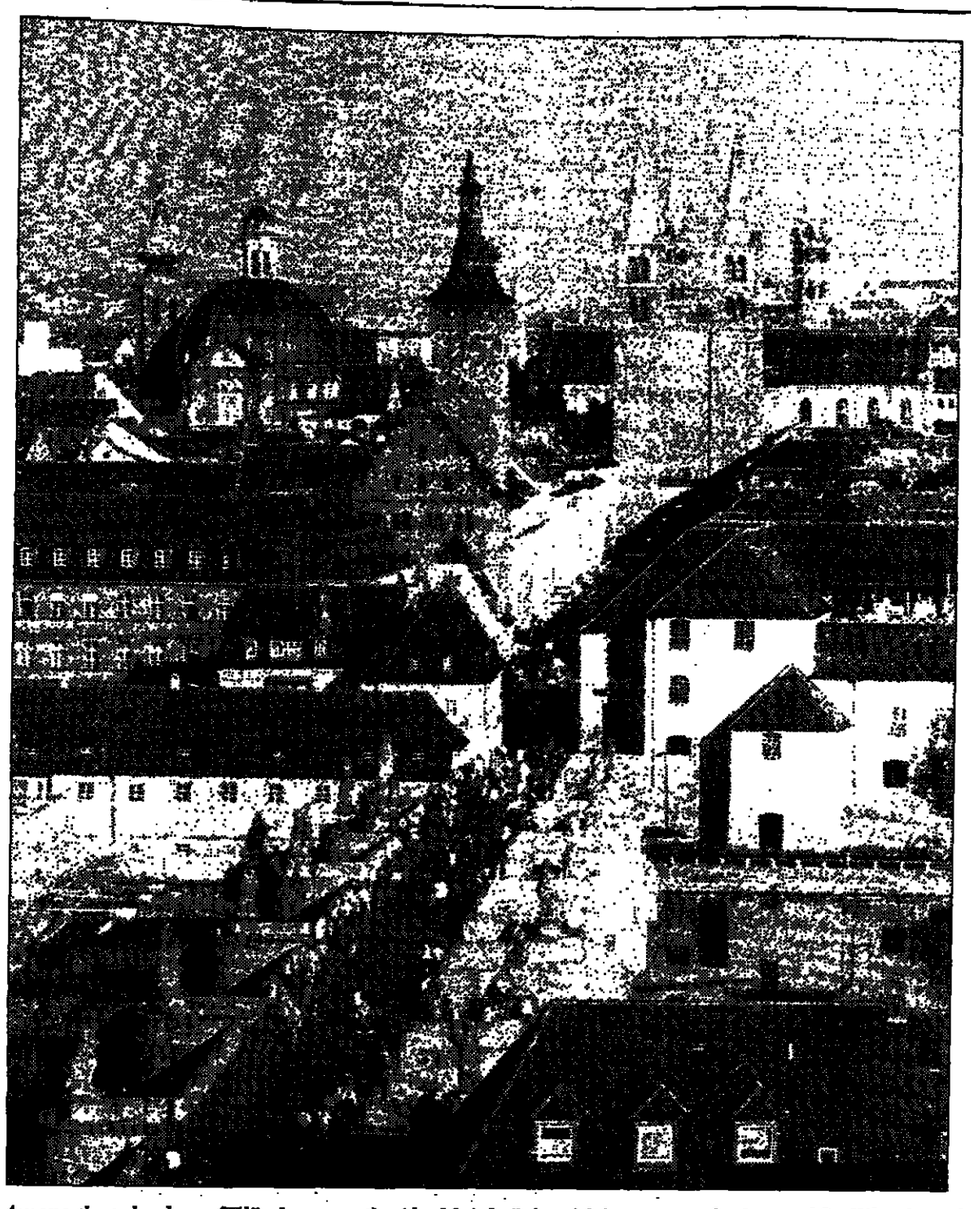
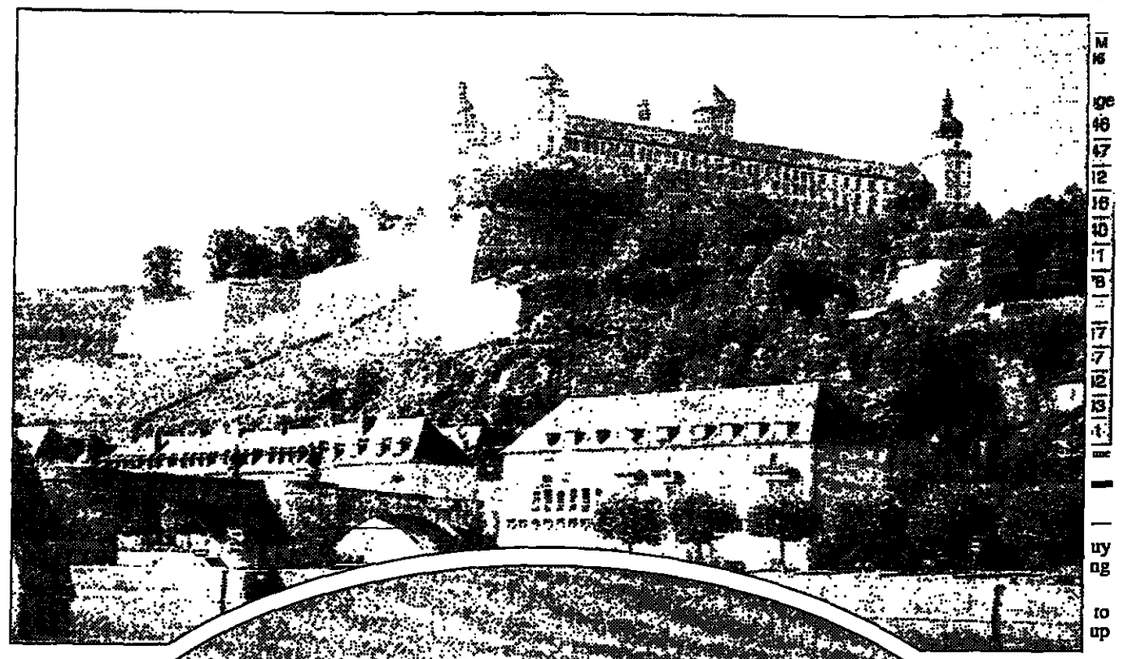
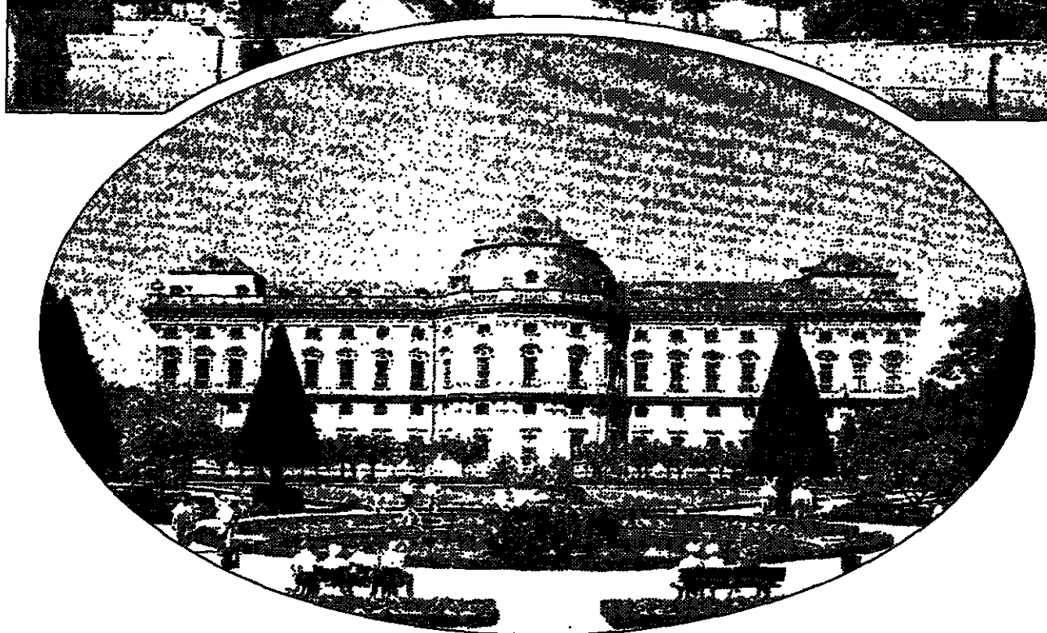
Leisure







Würzburg Congress & Tourismus Zentrale

Among the splendors of Würzburg are the Alte Mainbrücke with its statues of saints and St. Kilian's cathedral in the background, the Marienberg fortress and the palatial Residenz with its Tiepolo frescoes.

Tiepolo Frescoes, Wine and Other Treasures of Würzburg

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

WURZBURG, Germany — This attractive and prettily situated Franconian town has taken the opportunity of the 300th anniversary of the artist Giambattista Tiepolo's birth to remind us of its good fortune in having some of the Venetian painter's most stupendous frescoes, in the 18th-century prince-bishop's Residenz.

But Würzburg has much else to offer — and, though only about an hour from Frankfurt by road or rail, it provides an agreeable contrast to its neighboring modern metropolis.

An initial stroll along the banks of the Main is an excellent way of getting one's bearings: The heart of the medieval, Renaissance and Baroque town is on the right; across the river to the left stand steep wooded and vine-clad slopes.

On the summit of the slopes sits the picturesque Marienberg Fortress. The fortress was, from 1201 until the 18th century, the home of the prince-bishops who ruled this small but prosperous and artistically rich realm. The Marienberg also marks the site of the original Celtic settlement going back to 1000 B.C.

At the old stone bridge whose arches span the Main, the visitor encounters some of the most influential figures in Würzburg's history in a series of larger-than-life statues that adorn the parapets. Here are the martyred Irish saints Kilian with his gilded sword, Kolonat and Totnan — all murdered by the pagans in the 7th century, but not before they had won enough converts to launch Würzburg as a beacon of the new faith.

Here also is the town's first bishop, St. Burkard (742-753), as well as Charlemagne and Pippin, forerunners of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I Barbarosa, who granted Bishop Herold the Duchy of Franconia, making him a temporal as well as spiritual ruler. Finally, as a kind of insurance policy perhaps, there is a statue of St. John of Nepomuk, patron saint of bridges.

Würzburg's geographical location and position on the Main River trade route opened it to artistic influences not only from other German states but also from France to the west (Frederick I's marriage to Beatrix of Burgundy, which took place here in 1156, is commemorated by one of Tiepolo's frescoes). The sophisticated tastes and lavish spending of the prince-bishops also assured a steady stream of visiting Italian artists, further enriching the cultural and architectural blend.

In March 1945, a massive fire set off by Allied incendiary bombs gutted nearly every building in the city, though fortunately some key parts of monuments, such as the central section of the prince-bishop's Residenz containing the Tiepolo masterpieces, did survive.

The restoration of the main monumental buildings has been an outstanding achievement. In addition to the severely damaged wings of the Residenz, the work included reconstruction of the devastated Marienkapelle, the Gothic "citizens' church" on the central market square in which Balthasar Neumann, Germany's greatest rococo architect and designer of the Residenz and numerous other buildings here, is buried. The construction of the church in the late 14th and 15th centuries was originally financed by Würzburg's more prosperous families.

WINE AND CHARITY The impressive St. Johannes Stift (1670-1691), by the Italian architect Antonio Petrini, also has been returned to its pre-1945 splendor, although no attempt has been made to reproduce its majestic and intricate wooden altarpiece, this lost masterwork being judiciously substituted with a monumental Tintoretto crucifixion canvas.

Another merciful survival of the disasters of war is the wonderful collection of sculptures at the Mainfränkisches Museum of the Marienberg Fortress by Tilman Riemenschneider (c.1460-1531), a remarkable artist who bears witness to the fact that the Renaissance was by no means an exclusively Italian affair.

Petrini was also the architect of the stylistically eclectic and adventurous bell tower (1696) of the Neubaukirche that forms part of the complex of the Alte Universität, founded by Prince-Bishop Julius Echter in 1583. The university has produced half a dozen Nobel laureates — including W.C. Röntgen, who discovered X-rays here in 1895.

Prince-Bishop Julius Echter was also responsible for founding in 1576, the Juliusspital, a hospital till this day. An unusual feature of this medical institution is its extensive wine cellars and *Weinstube*, where one can eat and drink the excellent produce of the foundation's vineyards. In the Middle Ages Franconia was easily Germany's most important wine-producing region, and the flat, flask-like *Bocksbeutel* in which the best wines are bottled harks back to the typical containers of those times.

To assure his hospital's future, Echter endowed it with some of his finest vineyards, among them ones that extend down from the surrounding hills right to the edge of town. In this he followed the example of the nearby Bürgerspital, founded in 1319 by a philanthropic nobleman.

Both the Bürgerspital and the Hofkeller, now the Bavarian state-run Court Cellars at the Residenz, also own estates, producing top-quality dry but intensely fruity Franconian wines.

The poet Goethe ordered no less than 900 liters (234 gallons) of Franconian wine in 1821. But in later years winemaking in the region was severely undermined by poor harvests, the vine parasite phylloxera and a rise in the popularity of beer, coffee and tea.

SINCE the 1960s this situation has been reversed, thanks in part to strict, self-imposed controls (involving, among other things, the reduction of the number of clusters of grapes per vine to optimize quality). Today, about 5,900 hectares are under cultivation, up from 2,360 hectares in 1959. The locals consume the home-grown product with such enthusiasm that 50 percent of it is sold within 80 kilometers (50 miles) of the city.

Würzburg's well-established festivals include ones for classical and contemporary music (in January) and Baroque music (in May), Mozart (in June), Bach and jazz (both in November).

Further information: Congress & Tourismus Zentrale, Am Congress Centrum, D-97070 Würzburg. Tel. (49-931) 37335; fax (49-931) 37652. Information on wines: Haus des Frankenweins. Tel: 0931/12093; fax 0931/17175.

Vietnam's Green Refuge

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

HANOI — Not far from bustling Hanoi, with its flocks of construction cranes and packs of buzzing motor scooters, is a lovely sanctuary that offers a respite from the exciting but cacophonous Vietnamese capital. Cuc Phuong, the country's first and oldest national park, is a tropical forest rich in exotic birds, towering trees, brilliant flowers, rare monkeys and other endangered species. Created in 1962, it is the cornerstone of a fledgling nine-park network the government is developing in an effort to ride the tourism wave now sweeping across Vietnam.

Vietnam's national parks stretch from Cat Ba Island near Haiphong in the north to Con Dao, outside Ho Chi Minh City in the south. I spent two days out of a two-week vacation in Vietnam hiking with a friend in 60,000-acre Cuc Phuong.

The park is situated about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of Hanoi. My friend, Barry Goldstein, and I arrived at the park late one afternoon with our driver and our guide from the Saigon Tourist Company, the state-run tourism office. From the park entrance, it's about 12 miles over a bumpy, hard-packed dirt road to the visitors center. Across from the entrance are monkey cages that are worth seeing. The government has designated Cuc Phuong as a rescue center for endangered primates that rangers have seized from poachers throughout Vietnam. One prized exhibit includes several Delacour's langurs, medium-sized black-and-white monkeys with three-foot-long bushy tails. Several of these rare animals were found in Cuc Phuong a few years ago.

WOODEN GUESTHOUSES Clustered in a clearing at the end of the road are the visitors center and several rustic wooden guesthouses perched on stilts, where we stayed. The guesthouses each have several rooms with one communal bathroom. The rooms cost $10 to $15 a night for a single traveler, and $15 to $25 a night for two.

A gentle shower dripped through Cuc Phuong's double and triple canopy forest. Cicadas sawed away, and ground pigeons clucked in the lush undergrowth.

We awoke early the next morning to the cries of two peacocks parading around the visitors' area. Over tea and rolls, we perused a map of the park's seven main trails. The longest hike was a rigorous nine-mile trek that featured waterfalls and huge wooden water wheels that irrigated nearby fields.

We chose a shorter, moderately difficult hike of about four miles that our English-speaking park guide, Do Huu Thuy, said would take about two to three hours.

April ushers in hot weather in northern Vietnam, with temperatures rising above a very muggy 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees Centigrade), so we wore light, long-sleeved shirts and pants to stay cool and to keep the bugs at bay. A sturdy pair of waterproof hiking boots is also essential.

Our hike, to a soaring cho xanh tree that is 75 feet around at its base and known as the 1,000-Year Tree, started in flat, open country that gradually climbed into steep, twisting hills. The grassy area had once been the site of a Muong village, but the government relocated the villagers outside park boundaries when Cuc Phuong was established.

Lou Raimondo, Associated Press, for The New York Times

Palm civet, one of 74 kinds of mammals in the park.

There are 64 kinds of mammals, 137 birds, 36 reptiles, 17 amphibians and thousands of insects living in Cuc Phuong, according to park officials. We heard a lot of them but saw only glimpses of color or rustling branches. In addition to the endangered Delacour's langur, Cuc Phuong is home to many other rare species, including a fish called niec hang (Silurus cucphuongensis) that lives in cave streams and a palm civet, roughly a cross between a ferret and a raccoon.

Our guides told us the dry season, from October to January, is the most comfortable time of year to visit; for bird- and animal-watching, it's best to be on the trails very early in the morning or at dusk. One of the advantages of a spring visit was delighting in the clouds of black, yellow and orange butterflies that fluttered and danced through the foliage.

THE hot, steamy weather made the park's spectacular greenery, still dripping from the evening rain, even more dramatic; we had the sensation of being in a vast greenhouse. We passed a Buddhist tree with broad green leaves and bright orange flowers that spilled out in small bunches. Bamboo shoots, teak trees and huge tree ferns filled the forest.

My favorites were the San, or tent, trees, which were anchored in the shallow soil with trunks that resembled flying buttresses. Vines as thick as a man's thumb dropped down like trapezes from the verdant heights. At many points, shallow tree roots crisscrossed the trail like gnarled, interlocking fingers. The dirt trail itself was mostly flat, but at times it gave way to steep stone steps hacked out by workers years ago.

NIGHTLIFE

Funk Behind the Opera

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Since the construction of the opera house on the Place de la Bastille began in the early '80s, it has been predicted that the 11th arrondissement, which stretches behind it along Rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, would become the Parisian version of New York's SoHo district.

For many years, it seemed like this was not to be. The 11th had a rare balance of central location and that old Parisian village feel. Now, however, lo and behold. Here are all the ingredients — art galleries, boutiques, theaters, trendy restaurants and cafés, discotheques, live music clubs.

There are more people on the sidewalks, and they are better looking and more international all the time. (True to an old Parisian tradition, there are also more cars on the sidewalks.)

Nothing is more traditional in Parisian nightlife than a *cave* with a band. **Archipel**, 50 Rue Basfroi, features black and north African, salsa and funk groups as well as young *chansonniers* from 9 to 1 every night but Sunday. Sound and ventilation are both excellent (rare in these caverns). The young and multiethnic public holds and claps hands smiling. Getting you to come back seems to be more important to the management than taking a lot of your money tonight (rare anywhere). Admission, 30 francs (about $5), drinks from 20 francs: (43-70-37-26).

Café de l'Industrie, 16 Rue Saint-Sabin, open from 11 A.M. until 2 A.M, closed Saturday, looks and functions like a grainy Greenwich Village watering hole, and is just far enough from the Bastille to be relatively tourist-free. No telephone number is necessary because reservations are not accepted. After 9 you're going to wait in line. There's a healthy turnover, however, it won't be long.

The customers are a nice mix of artists and salespeople from the galleries, models and photographers, and students — people who know how to be comfortable without going broke about it. Framed photos and drawings of film stars and musicians on the walls, wooden tables generously spaced, nice lighting and proportions. Dining is not obligatory, but 80 francs will buy one person a healthy light meal with a glass of good wine.

Le Loup du Faubourg, 21 Rue de la Roquette (40-21-90-95), is behind a run-of-the-mill doorway you would probably, without prior notification, walk right by. A little piece of old Paris in the wrong place. It belongs in Montmartre or Rue Mouffetard perhaps — some neighborhood where tourists and their buses clog and congest. But soulful Parisian folklore can still exist in the still more or less anonymous 11th without foreigners polluting it.

Violins, accordions and hirsute poets perform their ginguettes, waltzes and verses for a capacity of about 40 at most; mostly shaggy people who look like they were born in a Marcel Carné movie. A small and smoky, campy, kitsch place out of time and joint. There's not much air, and it is perhaps too dark to trust the sausages. But you sure do get your money's worth for a 30-franc beer (other drinks up to 60).

WORTH A DETOUR

The **Flèche d'Or** is so far up the Faubourg it's over the border in the 20th. Well, what the heck. Nobody's even talking about chic this far east. Which of course makes it very chic indeed. A real find, a gem. Worth a detour.

An abandoned railroad station at 102 bis Rue de Bagnolet (43-72-42-44) with a far from abandoned ambience. Design might be described as rolling-stock nostalgic, with pieces of wagons and engines and fitting as lamps and tables and on walls.

Open 10 A.M to 2 A.M. every day but Monday. In the evening, miscellaneous hors d'oeuvres — omelettes, quiches, sandwiches (10 to 20 francs) — and pretty much anything you might want to drink (beer 16 francs). "Expensive" is always relative. The neighborhood regulars are sometimes discouraged by a 10-franc admission charge for live entertainment like magicians, acrobats and fashion shows as well as live music.

LEISURE

Tracing Olympics of Antiquity

By Sherry Marker

OLYMPIA, Greece — This year is shaping up to be something of an athletic annus mirabilis. The summer Olympics in Atlanta in July will mark the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the modern games, reviving those originally held in antiquity at Olympia in Greece.

On March 30, the Olympic torch left Olympia for Atlanta, where it will arrive in time for the opening ceremonies on July 19. Before leaving Greece, the torch stopped at Nemea, where on June 1 the first games in 2,000 years will take place in this ancient site's newly restored fourth-century B.C. stadium.

The new Nemean games are sponsored by the Society for the Revival of the Nemean Games, founded by the citizens of the villages of Ancient and New Nemea but now with more than 1,000 members in about 15 countries.

When I learned last summer that the 1996 Nemean games would be open to all comers, it seemed a good time to revisit Olympia and Nemea, to see where the ancient Greek athletic festivals began and will resume.

Although Olympia, south of Patras in the northwest Peloponnese, and Nemea, in the foothills of the Arcadian mountains, are on opposite sides of the Peloponnesus, Greek roads are now so good that it's possible to leave Athens early in the morning, visit Nemea by midday, and be strolling through Olympia at twilight.

LARGE AND SMALL Olympia is by far the larger of the two sites, with the substantial remains of not one but two temples, an enormous sports complex and the stadium where the games were staged every four years from at least 776 B.C. to A.D. 393. Almost every victorious athlete and his hometown dedicated some kind of offering here; as a result, Olympia has one of the best museums in Greece. At the smaller site of Nemea, where the games began in 573 B.C., most of the antiquities are noticeably less well preserved, but the handsome Nemean stadium with its extensive locker room knocks the socks off the better-known Olympic stadium.

Unlike many parched Greek sites, shady Olympia is lush, sprawled below a hill between the milky-green Kladeos and Alpheus rivers. When I was there in June, fruit trees and wildflowers were in bloom. Workers were harvesting the early summer wheat that grows between the considerable remains of a Byzantine church and a once-lavish fourth-century B.C. guest house that a Roman governor appropriated as his private residence 600 years later. Even during the worst summer's heat at Olympia, when the cicadas' hum almost drowns out the spiels of tour guides, poppies and daisies sprout from cracks in the foundations of ancient buildings. Throughout, pines and the descendants of the olive trees from which the Olympic wreaths were fashioned scent the air and keep the sun at bay.

No one really knows why the Greeks decided to have athletic contests at Olympia. According to some stories, Hercules founded the games to celebrate completing the most distasteful of his seven labors, cleansing the fetid Augean stables by diverting the Alpheus River to carry off 30 years of filth. In another legend, the games originated to honor the hero Pelops after he won a local bride in a chariot race by the unsporting expedient of loosening the linchpin on his prospective father-in-law's chariot.

After 2,000 years, there will once again be games in Nemea.

The Greeks played it safe and depicted both myths in the sculpture that was originally on Olympia's Temple of Zeus and is now in the Archaeological Museum, directly across the road from the ancient site.

The stolid Temple of Hera, from the seventh century B.C., and the massive fifth-century B.C. Temple of Zeus are the heart of Olympia's religious sanctuary. Both temples are immediately recognizable, even with virtually all their gray limestone columns sprawled on the ground. In antiquity these columns, pitted with fossilized seashells, were stuccoed and brightly painted, as was the sculpture, including the severe Apollo from the pediment of the Temple of Zeus and the languid Hermes of Praxiteles both now in Olympia's museum.

ORIGINALLY, a low wall marked the boundary between Olympia's religious sanctuary and the well-preserved athletic complex. Athletes practiced sprinting in the complex's gymnasium and boxers worked out in the palestra. One contest, the pankration, combined boxing and wrestling and was described by the writer Philostratus in the second century A.D. as calling for "skill in various methods of strangling." The most important footrace, however, was the stadion, along the length of the 200-yard-long stadium, which had been cut into a low hill. In time, the name of the race became the name of the place where it was run. The winner of the footrace had the entire Olympiad named after him, his statue put up outside the Temple of Zeus — and free meals for life in his hometown.

Many of the athletes who competed at Olympia kept in shape by entering the less famous but, some scholars argue, the equally important, Nemean games every two years. Always overshadowed by Olympia, Nemea today has surprisingly few visitors: I've often had the site entirely to myself, except for the guards and the remains of an early Christian Nemean, visible behind a glass panel in her simple stone tomb, her head facing east to await the Resurrection.

At Nemea, the line between past and present is infinitely blurred: houses from the fourth century B.C. are neighbors to an early-Christian basilica, dating from the fifth century A.D., that itself is not far from a handy 20th-century picnic table. Nemea has a fine Doric temple from the fourth century B.C., with three of its slender columns still standing, the well-preserved remains of one of the earliest known Greek baths, dating from the fourth century B.C., a freshly excavated stadium, and the most user-friendly archaeological museum in the Peloponnesus.

Like Olympia, Nemea is well watered, thanks to the spring that once refreshed athletes and spectators in the stadium and now irrigates vineyards. The local red wine is called the Blood of Hercules, to honor the hero who may have founded the games here after he throttled the ravenous Nemean lion.

THE OLDEST LOCKER ROOM

Excavations at Nemea's stadium began in 1974; after 13 weeks of digging by hand, excavation director Stephen Miller of the University of California at Berkeley and his co-workers realized that it would take 30 years to excavate the entire structure. That's when they called in a Caterpillar front-loader; after 27 months of digging spread over eight years, 4,000 truckloads of earth had been removed and the fourth-century B.C. stadium, with its arched entrance tunnel, starting line and judges' platform, was revealed. In 1992, excavations just outside the stadium unearthed the remains of a large, square, colonnaded building immediately dubbed "the world's oldest locker room."

Sherry Marker, who travels frequently to Greece, wrote this for The New York Times.

The New York Times

Bryan Hemphill

Olympia has the ruins of two temples and a sports complex; below, remains of the Temple of Zeus.

BOOKS

SLOWNESS

By Milan Kundera. 176 pages. $21. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Sven Birkerts

SINCE going over to one-word abstractions for his titles, the Czech writer Milan Kundera has also loosened considerably his conception of narrative form, moving from the formal but flexible theme-and-variations mode of works like "The Unbearable Lightness of Being" and "The Book of Laughter and Forgetting" to a minimalism bold enough to require remark. In his last novel, "Immortality," and even more now in "Slowness," Kundera has made strides toward dispensing altogether with what was once thought to be the novel's raison d'être: narrative. What was sketchy at best in the former is sketchier still in this novella: Plot serves mainly as a kind of dressmaker's dummy whereon the author can drape the cloth of his various obsessions.

Years ago, in "The Art of the Novel," a book of reflective essays, Kundera laid out his credo: The novel must take over the task abandoned by the philosopher; it must "discover what only the novel can discover." Whatever the aesthetic consequences of this redeployment of energies, the critic must smile at the lightened load.

In "Slowness" Kundera supplies us with a rudimentary frame-tale and two alternating story lines, one drawn from an 18th-century novella, the other from the present. As "Slowness" opens, the first-person narrator (Kundera or his invented stand-in) is traveling with his wife to spend the night in a château in the French countryside. Hounded from behind by an impatient motorist, he unfolds in his thoughts what will prove to be the thematic motif of the work:

"Why has the pleasure of slowness disappeared? Ah, where have they gone, the amblers of yesteryear? . . . Have they vanished along with the footpaths, the grasslands and clearings, with nature? There is a Czech proverb that describes their easy indolence by a metaphor: 'They are gazing at God's windows.' A person gazing at God's windows is not bored; he is happy. In our world, indolence has turned into having nothing to do, which is a completely different thing . . . "

Slowness and the vanished past are uppermost in the narrator's thoughts. We are not too surprised, then, to have recited to us the plot of Vivant Denon's novella, which involves, as our clichéd image of the French 18th century would suppose, marital deception and courtly trysting. But Kundera, lover of Diderot and author of the highly stylized play "Jacques and His Master," has always celebrated the relation of stricture and pleasure, or, as here, delay and delight. Musing on why the Madame de T. is putting off her amatory moment with her Chevalier, Kundera remarks: "Everything is composed, confected, artificial, everything is staged, nothing is straightforward, or, in other words, everything is art; in this case: the art of prolonging the suspense, better yet: the art of staying as long as possible in state of arousal." It is for us to draw the larger cultural inferences.

Point then counterpoint. An observation about televised news reports from Somalia by the narrator's wife, Vera, allows him to conjure up a group of Parisian intellectuals — caricatures of Parisian intellectuals, really — and much of the rest of "Slowness" follows the public and private travails of one Berck, one Pontevin, and, more centrally, their young admirer, Victor. As Kundera is mainly interested in their thoughts and conversation, their situational adventures — in bars, at conferences — have a rough, hoked-up feel.

Short as it is, "Slowness" has a number of reflections and aperçus, the best of which relate to the core preoccupation — how and why we have left slowness behind and become what we have now become. In one particularly acute passage, Kundera compresses an essay's worth of insight into few resonant sentences:

"When I described Madame de T.'s night, I recalled the well-known equation from one of the first chapters of the textbook of existential mathematics: the degree of speed is directly proportionate to the intensity of forgetting. From that equation we can deduce various corollaries, for instance this one: our period is given over to the demon of speed, and that is the reason it so easily forgets its own self. Now, I would reverse that statement and say: our period is obsessed by the desire to forget, and it is to fulfill that desire that it gives over to the demon of speed; it picks up the pace to show us that it no longer wishes to be remembered; that it is tired of itself; sick of itself; that it wants to blow out the tiny trembling flame of memory."

The fact is that "Slowness" is fast; it is an essay charmingly tarted up as a novella. The sharpness and resonance of its insights allow us to indulge the narrative slightness, but only just. A great — or even a good — novel offers an array of satisfactions. This one, complete with stagy conclusion where the 18th-century Chevalier and thoroughly modern Victor encounter each other in the early morning light, feeds only the reflective self. Lacking a compelling narrative, substantial characters, or the appearance of a larger aesthetic purpose, Kundera's novella is likely to falter and fail before the wind that threatens the "tiny trembling flame of memory."

Sven Birkerts, who is editing "Tolstoy's Dictaphone: Technology and the Muse," an anthology to be published this year, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IDENTIFYING the most expensive bidding decision ever made used to be difficult, but in financial terms there is now a clear answer. It occurred recently in a rubber bridge game at which the stake is the world's highest.

Sitting South was a talented amateur who has far more dollars than master points. Sitting North was a talented young professional who could probably make the reverse accounting after this deal. It can be seen that North-South have 16 tricks in no-trump or hearts, but they did not reach a grand slam.

North bid one heart and reversed into spades when his partner showed clubs. South jumped to four clubs to emphasize the strength of his suit. In a tournament, North would probably bid four diamonds at this point, but in rubber bridge, with little in the way of partnership agreement, it is usual to keep the bidding simple. North jumped to six clubs, a slight overbid.

South was considering whether to bid a grand slam when East entered the fray with a double. He wanted his partner to lead a heart so that he could collect a ruff.

North was thinking about retreating to six no-trump but held his peace when his partner redoubled. South was willing to lose one ruff, but thought he would then claim the remaining tricks with 100 honors.

This proved a slight miscalculation: After a heart lead the defense crossruffed in the major suits. That was down five, and a penalty of 2,100 after subtracting the honors. Since North could have made 1,520 in seven no-trump, the swing was 3,260.

This left North in financial shock, and South in bridge shock. "That is the first time in my life," he moaned, "that I have had all the trump honors and lost six trump tricks."

NORTH (D)
♠ K Q 7 2
♡ A J 10 8 2
◇ K 7 2
♣ A

WEST
♠ —
♡ 9 8 7 4 3
◇ K 10 8 5 4
♣ 8 6 2

EAST
♠ J 10 9 6 5 3
♡ —
◇ Q J 9 6
♣ 9 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A 8 4
♡ K Q 5
◇ A
♣ K Q J 10 7 3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
5 ♣	Dbl.	Redbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart nine.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Ivor Spencer**, director of the Ivor Spencer International School for Butler Administrators/Personal Assistants, is reading Lord Jeffrey Archer's "*Quiver Full of Arrows*."

"I read all of his books. This one even mentions my school for butlers."

(Kimberly Martineau, IHT)

The New Look in Guidebooks

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS— For travelers whose thoughts turn in spring to guidebooks, there's a big, brash, bright kid on the block. For years, publishers have been eyeing a gap as the classics from the Bible to Baedeker and Michelin have slipped into irrelevance for today's golden hordes. El Dorado beckoned, but it was going to take pockets that dragged on the floor to make the investment required to tackle a global market and impose a new standard.

One contender was Dorling Kindersley, a London publisher strong in packaging ideas into worldwide sellers. Its new guidebooks, called "Eyewitness" and published in French by Hachette, have attracted a following, easily recognizable in the street because they are consulting clear maps, with well-drawn architectural landmarks, that actually enable people to find their bearings.

Distinctly an improvement and admirably practical, this white-jacketed series looks set to be overwhelmed by a glossy, high-tech newcomer created by Gallimard, the French publisher, and backed by an international consortium of publishers including Knopf in New York, Everyman in London and Dumont in Cologne. Supple-bound and sized to look (misleadingly) as though they might fit in a pocket to avoid the embarrassment of wearing your guidebook in public, the Gallimard guides offer ultra-gloss. Their alluring, graphically illustrated covers beckon travel-minded browzers from tempting piles on tables and shelves marketed round the world to shops from newsagents to museums.

Visual punch is the trump. For the first time, guidebooks offer the sophisticated illustrations and high-design layouts of glossy magazines. Like any breakthrough, it was so long coming because the barrier was prohibitive: Putting 400-page guides, crammed with lavish, intricately cropped images, was financial folly until computer-assisted graphics made it technically feasible — and someone was ready to risk it.

INNOVATIONS The driving force behind this gamble is Pierre Marchand, who in three decades as an editor has given Gallimard a slew of profitable innovations, starting in children's books, where his brainchildren practically monopolize the national market. Gallimard has a series for every age group, all conceived, managed and marketed by Marchand, who used this once-lacklustre field to experiment with the striking visual effects, often using images that his researchers unearthed, sometimes made new by intricate cropping and bold enlargements.

Growing mastery in the children's books came to full fruition in the jazzy guides. Pages brim with brilliantly chosen photographs. Accordion-like pullouts offer bird's-eye views of, say, the Seine or Central Park in New York or the entire Belle Epoque ceiling in the Train Bleu restaurant at the Gare de Lyon in Paris. Specially commissioned architectural drawings of monuments and cities come on tracing paper so readers can lift off successive layers of history. To bring alive his destinations, Marchand taps the resources of pop culture: vintage photographs (on silver paper), crime stories, movie posters — even computer-streamlined diagrams of urban mechanics such as water supply.

The question is whether these guides offer a satisfying coherence that will make them a mainstay for travelers. A frequent reproach is that the Gallimard approach amounts to zapping, offering a kaleidoscope of images and tantalizing info-bits that flash out of the pages — but never quite add up to an overall grasp of the place. Marchand accepts the analogy, saying that zapping has become the modern mindset. His guides are designed almost as CD-ROMs, he says, because "I want to be able to draw in the reader wherever he starts and then carry him along."

STAID IMAGE

His brash approach seems to clash with the staid image of Gallimard, a house long known as a literary publisher that brings out its living authors in plain white wrappers, then treats its classic alumni to gild-edged Pleiade tomes on bible paper. In contrast, Marchand revels in unabashed consumer appeal, raising eyebrows in some Paris publishing circles where commercial success is viewed the way Proust's aristocrats saw marriage with a rich commoner — a cause for apologies, not celebration. Marchand underlines the difference by cultivating a mariner look — his white crew cut and blue blazer never seem to change, conjuring up Jean-Gabin-as-tugboat-skipper, islands (Marchand's closest intellectural confidant has retreated to one) and an authentic passion for boats: Marchand once crewed a Rothschild racing yacht.

Marchand, 58, claims that he succeeds because he remains an outsider, self-educated to boot. "I designed the guides to satisfy my own curiosity," he says, explaining that he is completely unembarrassed at feeling bored by many canonical monuments of highbrow culture or asking philistine-sounding questions about subways or graffiti if that's what really arouses his interest in a foreign city. It's only one of a half-dozen reasons he fires off to account for his success, including zest in high-pressure salesmanship, a knack for motivating talented young people and pleasure working with foreign partners, essential to amortize costs on color-illustrated books.

Even at prices listing from 138 to 215 francs (about $28 to $43) in France, no one is predicting publicly when the venture might break into profit. The guides are probably the biggest investment in publishing history — Marchand will only say that it runs to hundreds of millions francs.

He exudes confidence guiding a visitor through the vast atelier set up for the guidebooks on the ground floor of Gallimard's office in a converted townhouse on the Left Bank. At 40 busy workstations equipped with the latest Macintosh computers, graphics are being created — and all the material, text and images, digialized and stored on Gallimard's data base so that it can be spun off for other markets, Marchand brags, convincingly, that "Apple tells us we're their biggest, most innovative customer in France."

EVEN with his permanent staff of nearly 150 specialists, Marchand farms out much work to free-lance teams, with uneven results. The guide to Istanbul, for example, is denigrated by connoisseurs, and some of Marchand's pet guides — Paris Restaurants and Rome, to name two — are marred by potentially distressing wrong information.

Glitches can be fixed, but can costs? Even with foreign partners, the risks have prompted speculation in Paris that Marchand's ambitions could finally exhaust the patience of Gallimard's bankers. (The rumor gained strength last year when the guidebooks were hived off as a subsidiary, Editions Nouveaux Loisirs, but industry sources said that move probably was designed to insulate this potential money-spinner from feuding in largely family-held Gallimard.)

Marchand laughs off the rumors, predicting boundless sales because most travelers do it in their armchairs: "Every trip is at least three journeys since our imaginations visit destinations ahead of time and afterward."

His own dream is to lead readers to discover their own cities: "That's the trip I'm hoping to send people on."

Such encyclopedic ambitions are probably too much to ask from these sound-bite guidebooks. As a serious handbook, Gallimard's showpiece on Paris, a 600-page city guide plus separate volumes on the Louvre and on Paris Restaurants, are no match for a book, "Paris," published by the Reader's Digest. Pertinently and impeccably written and illustrated, it's definitely worth carrying around, even if it won't fit in your pocket.

هكذا من الأصل

LEISURE

TRAVEL BRIEFS

Flying Direct

UNITED STATES As air traffic has gotten heavier, observant passengers will increasingly notice that they seem to be flying in the wrong direction, or in circles. They are also flying indirect routes. And more planes are flying substantially slower than they are capable of.

The Federal Aviation Administration, along with the airlines, pilots, air traffic controllers and private plane owners, have come up with a proposal to alleviate all this: to let planes fly straight from origin to destination, instead of the present system, which is to route them as if they were railroad trains, single file along a fixed route from point to point. The new system would also generally allow planes to fly at whatever altitude and speed pilots prefer, cutting miles and minutes off most trips. *(NYT)*

In Praise of Morris

LONDON The Victoria & Albert Museum in London will celebrate the centennial of the death of the eminent Victorian William Morris — poet, businessman and a progenitor of the Arts and Crafts movement — in an exhibition of more than 500 works, from May 9 to Sept. 1. *(NYT)*

Trans-Atlantic

BOSTON-REYKJAVIK Icelandair has initiated nonstop service between Boston and Iceland four times a week. Flights leave from Logan Airport on Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evening and arrive in Reykjavik the next morning. *(NYT)*

V&A celebrates William Morris anniversary.

Way Up North

ALASKA The National Park Service has announced proposals for increasing the number of visitors at national parks in Alaska.

One of the proposals would allow 139 cruise ships access to Glacier Bay National Park in June, July and August, a 30 percent increase over last year's 107 ships. It would also prohibit cruise ships from sailing in the prime feeding areas for humpback whales. *(NYT)*

Help for the Disabled

UNITED STATES The Paralysis Society of America is gathering reports from passengers on how well airlines are complying with the Federal Air Carrier Access Act of 1986, which prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities, visible or not. So far, according to the society, most of the problems mentioned resulted from inadequate training of airline personnel; attitude was frequently mentioned. *(NYT)*

MOVIE GUIDE

The Truth About Cats and Dogs

Directed by by Michael Lehmann. U.S.

There's no wondering whether the screenplay for "The Truth About Cats and Dogs" is the work of a man or a woman: not after the writer (Audrey Wells, once a jazz disk jockey) concocts a dead-on scene at a cosmetics counter for Abby (Janeane Garofalo), the film's irresistible heroine. Abby knows she's no raving beauty, and she also knows that's why the department store's makeup saleswoman is pulling up a big mirror for a closer look. It took a female writer — and a nicely witty one — to appreciate the sadism in that situation, as well as seeing the tart comedy in much of what "The Truth About Cats and Dogs" describes. Abby must constantly watch the world go ga-ga over Noelle (Uma Thurman), her beautiful neighbor, while Abby herself goes unnoticed. Yet this bright "Cyrano"-derived comedy forges an easy friendship between the two women. They are brought together by Brian (Ben Chaplin), the shy Englishman who falls in love with Abby via her radio show. Garofalo, in a lovely, winning performance, gives Abby lots of heart while also making defensive snappishness a big part of her charm. Once Brian phones Abby and she boldly describes herself as tall, thin, blonde and hard to miss, she has no choice but to let Noelle step into her shoes. "The Truth About Cats and Dogs" even works real pathos into the sparks that arise between Brian and Noelle, whom Brian reasonably supposes is the woman he loves. As these two begin falling for each other, Garofalo shows a look of resignation that's truly heartbreaking. And that shows the audience why this quick-witted romantic comedy is much tougher than it looks. *(Janet Maslin, NYT)*

I Shot Andy Warhol

Directed by Mary Harron. U.S.

"Life in this society being, at best, an utter bore and no aspect of society being at all relevant to women, there remains to civic-minded, responsible, thrill-seeking females only to overthrow the government, eliminate the money system, institute complete automation and destroy the male sex." Mary Harron, the writer-director making her feature debut with "I Shot Andy Warhol," certainly ought to be admired for spotting that opening passage from "The S.C.U.M. Manifesto," the cri de coeur of the outraged feminist loner named Valerie Solanas, and finding within it the kernel of a scrappy, vibrant, unexpectedly touching film with a ragtag heroine no audience will easily forget. This film's extraordinary centerpiece is Lili Taylor, giving a great, funny, furiously alive performance that deserves to put her on the mainstream map. Taylor, who has often played strange and vehement outsiders in the past, finds a dream role in this film's tirelessly combative Valerie. "I Shot Andy Warhol" features a sly, satirical performance from Jared Harris as Andy Warhol and an unexpectedly delightful Candy Darling from Stephen Dorff, whose natural hauteur in other roles becomes just perfect for this one. *(Janet Maslin, NYT)*

Merie W. Wallace

Ben Chaplin in a scene from "The Truth About Cats and Dogs."

The Quest

Directed by Jean-Claude Van Damme. U.S.

"The Quest" marks Jean-Claude Van Damme's return to the kind of happy-go-kicky action film that first established him as a martial arts favorite. It's also his surprisingly assured first-time directorial effort. He might say "chop" instead of "cut," but Van Damme clearly has a gift for heroic confrontations and sweeping, exotic vistas. On the run from the police, Chris Dubois (Van Damme) steals away on a freighter, only to be imprisoned by gunrunners, rescued by an aristocratic pirate, Lord Edgar Dobbs (rakish Roger Moore), and sold into servitude on Muay Thai, a Pacific island full of kick-boxers. Dubois soon discovers he's a natural Muay Thai fighter himself and goes into training with master Khao (Aki Aleong). Concurrently, 16 champion fighters from around the world are issued secret invitations to the Lost City of Tibet, site of a winner-takes-all rumble in which the reward is major boasting rights plus a huge golden dragon. There are no surprises beyond the solid achievement of Van Damme's direction. In his quest for critical respect, he's done pretty well for himself with "The Quest." *(Richard Harrington, WP)*

The Substitute

Directed by Robert Mandel. U.S.

Stop me if you've heard this one: An urban high school, attended largely by blacks and Hispanics, is an armed camp patrolled by rival gangs who terrorize its students and teachers with equal impunity. The scene is the usual one — graffiti, metal detectors, young thugs with cell phones. And then in walks the outsider, who somehow manages to break through and lead his kids to the light. No, it's not "Dangerous Minds" or "The Principal" or "Lean on Me." The movie is "The Substitute," and its portrayal of the modern schoolhouse as a violent Wild West outpost to be tamed by a law-and-order marshal is virtually identical. The difference this time is that the substitute, Shale (Tom Berenger), is a career mercenary, and that director Robert Mandel has stripped away whatever social relevance the premise may have had. This downer is no more than a routinely violent action drama with guns and drugs. *(Hal Hinson, WP)*

Mulholland Falls

Directed by Lee Tamahori. U.S.

Lee Tamahori, the New Zealand-born director who made such a ferocious first impression with "Once Were Warriors," has his thrill thermostat set so high that Melanie Griffith plays his new film's most straitlaced character. That character is the sultry wife of a police detective, Max Hoover (Nick Nolte), a vamp who greets her husband with one very hot hello each time he returns from work. Max's work certainly is grueling, since he is part of the elegantly brutish foursome assigned to keep Los Angeles free of organized crime. This elite rogue unit, nicknamed the Hat Squad for its 1950s sartorial dash, is free to break heads and bend rules. Griffith gives an unusually acute performance here, despite the limiting, even insulting aspects of her role. "Once Were Warriors" had its fiery heroine, but Tamahori hasn't exactly made a women's picture this time. *(Janet Maslin, NYT)*

ARTS GUIDE

Some highlights of European and American summer festivals.

Sara Krulwich/The New York Times

Catherine Malfitano will appear at Salzburg this summer.

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG
Salzburger Festspiele, tel: (43-662) 844-501, fax: 846-682. July 20 to Aug. 31: Performances of Shakespeare, Raimund, Chekhov and Hofmannsthal plays; Luc Bondy directs "La Nozze di Figaro"; Patrice Chéreau, "Don Giovanni"; Sir Georg Solti conducts "Fidelio"; Sylvain Cambreling, "Oberon" and "The Rake's Progress"; Lorin Maazel, "Elektra" and Pierre Boulez leads a Peter Stein production of Schönberg's "Moses und Aron." The festival also includes orchestral concerts, choral and chamber music.

VIENNA
Wiener Festwochen, tel: (43-1) 589-220, fax: 589-2249. May 10 to June 16: Theater productions by foreign companies and operas including "Così Fan Tutte," conducted by Riccardo Muti, and Herbert Willi's "Schlafes Bruder," conducted by Manfred Honeck.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS
Festival de Flandre International, tel: (32-9) 243-9494, fax: 243-9490. May 3 to Oct. 31: The festival events take place in different cities. Among them, Bruges (July 27 to Aug. 10) focuses on ancient and early music; Antwerp (Aug. 24 to Sept. 1) on 16th-century Flemish composers who worked in Italy; Brussels (Sept. 4 to Oct. 26) welcomes conductors Valery Gergiev, Yuri Simonov, Sir Georg Solti and John Eliot Gardiner.

BRITAIN

GARSINGTON
Garsington Opera Festival, tel: (44-1865) 361-636. June 20 to July 14: Staged on the terrace of the small Jacobean manor, Mozart's "Idomeneo," Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia" and Britten's "Albert Herring."

GLYNDEBOURNE
Glyndebourne Festival Opera, tel: (44-1273) 812-321, fax: 814-686. May 17 to Aug. 25: New productions of Handel's "Theodora," conducted by William Christie and directed by Peter Sellars, with Dawn Upshaw and counter-tenor David Daniels, and Berg's "Lulu," directed by Graham Vick. Revivals, with the London Philharmonic in the pit, include "Così Fan Tutte," "Eugene Onegin," "Arabella" and Rossini's "Ermione."

FINLAND

SAVONLINNA
Opera Festival, tel: (358-57) 576-750, fax: 531-856. July 6 to Aug. 3: In the medieval Olavinlinna. Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and "Tannhäuser"; Tchaikovsky's "Mazeppa" conducted by Valery Gergiev; and the 1995 production of Aulis Sallinen's "The Palace" is conducted by Okko Kamu.

FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE
Festival d'Aix-en-Provence, tel: (33) 4217-3400, fax: 4296-1261. July 12 to 30: In the courtyard of the Archevêché, two new productions for the 1996 festival: Handel's "Semele," directed by Robert Carsen and conducted by William Christie, and Mozart's "The Abduction From the Seraglio," conducted by Evelino Pidò. Concerts are in different venues under the batons of Christie, Pidò, Jeffrey Tate and Myung Whun Chung.

AVIGNON
Festival d'Avignon, tel: (33) 90-14-14-14. A variety of theater productions (Marlowe's "Edward II," Brecht's "Arturo Ui") and ballet evenings (Bill T. Jones Dance Company) take place in the main courtyard of the Palais des Papes and other venues.

PARIS
Festival de Saint-Denis, tel: (33-1) 48-13-06-07. June 6 to July 4: Lyric and choral works are performed by the Choeur de Radio France, the Kirov Orchestra and the Orchestre de Paris in the Saint-Denis Basilica. Soloists include Françoise Pollet, Galina Gorchakova and Barbara Hendricks.

GERMANY

BAYREUTH
Richard Wagner Festspiele, tel: (49-921) 78 78-0. July 25 to Aug. 28: Daniel Barenboim conducts "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (July 25, Aug. 3, 7, 11, 19 and 28) and "Tristan und Isolde" (July 26, Aug. 4, 8, 15 and 21). James Levine conducts "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (July 27, 28, 30, Aug. 1- Aug. 13, 14, 16 and 18 - Aug. 22, 23, 25 and 27) and Giuseppe Sinopoli conducts "Parsifal" (Aug. 2, 5, 9, 12 and 20).

BERLIN
46. Berliner Festwochen, tel: (49-30) 254-89-0, fax: 254-89-111. Sept. 3 to 30: The roster of visiting conductors includes Kurt Masur (New York Philharmonic Orchestra), Claudio Abbado (the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra), Sir Simon Rattle (City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra), Marek Janowski (Deutsches Symphonie Orchester Berlin). The Martin-Gropius Bau will present an exhibition documenting cultural exchanges between France and Germany, "Marianne und Germania, 1789-1889" (Sept. 15 to Jan. 5).

DRESDEN
Dresdner Musikfestspiele, tel: (49-351) 4866-317, fax: 4866-307. May 5 to June 2: Operas ("Il Matrimonio Segreto," "La Bohème," "Nabucco," "Jenufa") and ballets. Sir Georg Solti, Giuseppe Sinopoli and Michel Plasson are among the guest conductors.

MUNICH
Münchner Opern-Festspiele, tel: (49-89) 2185-1920. June 30 to July 31: The world premiere of Hans-Jürgen von Bose's new opera, "Schlachthof 5," based on Kurt Vonnegut's novel "Slaughterhouse 5," opens the festival, followed by "Simon Boccanegra," conducted by Fabio Luisi, "Tannhäuser," "Anna Bolena," "Così Fan Tutte," "Aida," with Julia Varady singing the title role, and "Idomeneo." Also features ballet performances.

ICELAND

REYKJAVIK
Arts Festival, fax: (354) 562-2350. June: Classical music by the Deutsches Symphonie Orchester under Vladimir Ashkenazy, world premiere of "Galdra-Loftur" (The Wish)," an opera by Icelandic composer Jon Asgeirsson, and various exhibitions, including "Egon Schiele-Arnulf Rainer" at the National Gallery.

ITALY

BRESCIA AND BERGAMO
Festival Pianistico Internazionale, tel: (39-30) 375-7974 (Brescia), (39-35) 249-631 (Bergamo). While Mstislav Rostropovich and Krystian Zimerman perform in both cities, Brescia welcomes François-René Duchable, Alicia de Larrocha and the Coro della Pontificia Cappella Musicale Sistina. Simone Pedroni, Martha Argerich and the Dresden Philarmonic under Michel Plasson perform in Bergamo.

FLORENCE
59th Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, tel: (39-55) 211-158, fax: 277-9410. May 2 to June 27: Semyon Bychkov conducts "Idomeneo," directed by Jonathan Miller; Claudio Abbado conducts "Elektra"; Zubin Mehta conducts "Lucia di Lammermoor," directed by Graham Vick; the Tokyo Ballet performs several Béjart choreographies. The summer festival (June 25 to July 25) also includes performances of "Aida" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

VERONA
Arena di Verona Festival, tel: (39-45) 800-5151, fax: 801-3287. July 5 to Sept. 1: In the 2000-year-old Roman Arena, the 20,000 spectators can hear Daniel Oren conducting "Carmen," directed by Franco Zeffirelli, and "Aida"; Maurizio Arena conducting "Nabucco," with Renato Bruson, Juan Pons and Leo Nucci; and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," under Claudio Scimone's baton with Ruggero Raimondi and Leo Nucci.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM
Holland Festival, tel: (31-70) 320-2500, fax: 320-2611. May 31 to June 30: Four choreographies by William Forsythe and an extensive Pierre Boulez retrospective are on the program. Operas include "Otello," conducted by Riccardo Chailly, Tan Dun's "Marco Polo," conducted by the New York-based Chinese composer.

UTRECHT
Holland Festival of Early Music, tel: (31-30) 236-2236, fax: 232-2798. Aug. 30 to Sept. 8: 16th- and 17th-century music performed by the Akademia and La Fenice, the Moscow Patriarchate Choir; Baroque music will be sung by the Netherlands Bach Choir and Orchestra while English music will be performed by the New London Consort, the Academy of Ancient Music and St. Paul's Cathedral Choir.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
Edinburgh International Festival, tel: (44-131) 225-5756, fax: 226-7669. Aug. 11 to 31: Companies visiting the festival include Houston Grand Opera, the Théâtre Royal de La Monnaie from Brussels, the Russian National Orchestra, and the New York Philharmonic. Guest directors and conductors are Robert Wilson, Kurt Masur, Donald Runnicles and Kurt Sanderling. Among the works performed are Gluck's "Iphigenie auf Tauris," staged by Pina Bausch, the world premiere of James MacMillan's "Ines de Castro" and Virgil Thomson's "Four Saints in Three Acts."

SPAIN

GRANADA
Festival Internacional de Música y Danza, tel: (34-58) 220-022, fax: 222-322. The festival focuses on the music written by Manuel de Falla who died 50 years ago. Performances take place in the Arab courtyards of the Alhambra, in the Palacio de Carlos V, in the Generalife gardens and in the Cathedral. Victoria de los Angeles sings.

SWEDEN

DROTTNINGHOLM
Drottningholms Slottsteater, tel: (46-8) 660-8281, fax: 665-1473. June 1 to Sept. 14: A new production of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona" and "Il Maestro di Musica"; a revival of François-André Philidor's "Tom Jones"; and performances of Gluck's "Orphée et Euridice." The Royal Ballet will offer several performances of "Commedia dell'Arte," three ballets to music by E. Dupuy.

SWITZERLAND

LUCERNE
International Festival of Music, tel: (41-41) 210-3080, fax: 210-9464. Aug. 17 to Sept. 11: Orchestral concerts performed by the New York Philharmonic under Kurt Masur, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Claudio Abbado, the Royal Concergebouw Orchestra under Riccardo Chailly and the Vienna Philarmonic under Giuseppe Sinopoli.

VERBIER
Verbier Festival, tel: (41-26) 31-8282. July 19 to Aug. 4: Visiting artists include Barbara Hendricks, Gil Shaham, Radu Lupu and Maxim Vengerov. Kent Nagano conducts the Orchestre Mondial des Jeunesses Musicales.

UNITED STATES

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Spoleto Festival USA, tel: (1-803) 577-4500, fax: 723-6383. May 24 to June 9: The schedule includes the American premiere of Philip Glass and Susan Marshall's production of Cocteau's "Les Enfants Terribles" as well as performances of Verdi's "Falstaff" and Janacek's "The Excursions of Mr. Broucek."

NEW YORK
Lincoln Center Festival, tel: (1-212) 721-6500. July 22 to Aug. 11: More than 200 performances of 60 programs of music, dance and theater. Among the major events: Dublin's Gate Theatre will perform the complete stage works of Samuel Beckett; a world premiere of a commissioned ballet by the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, choreographed by Judith Jamison to music by Wynton Marsalis; concert performances of "Fidelio" by the New York Philarmonic under Kurt Masur, and performances by the Kirov Orchestra and Kirov Opera Chorus under Valery Gergiev.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Santa Fe Opera 40th Season, tel: (1-505) 986-5900, fax: 986-5966. A blend of classics and lesser-known operas, including the world premiere of American composer Tobias Picker's "Emmeline" as well as "Madama Butterfly," "Don Giovanni," "The Rake's Progress" and Richard Strauss's "Daphne."

TANGLEWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS
Tanglewood 1996, tel: (1-617) 266-1200, fax: 638-9400. June 28 to Sept. 2: Seiji Ozawa leads the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Yo-Yo Ma in the opening concert on June 28; Bernard Haitink and Christoph Eschenbach lead the BSO in an all Beethoven weekend in August; Jeffrey Tate conducts Brahms's "A German Requiem."

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INTERNATIONAL

Tudjman Gives the Opposition a Taste of His Democracy

Croatian Strongman Throws Out Zagreb's Defiant City Council

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Voters in the Croatian capital, who turned the city government over to an opposition coalition in October, have just discovered a fundamental rule about democracy in the Balkans: People have a choice, as long as they choose what the government wants.

And the latest decision by the electorate in Zagreb is clearly not to President Franjo Tudjman's liking. The election results are now being adjusted by the president, who is a former Communist general.

Zagreb's city council, which appoints the mayor and is dominated by the opposition, a group of seven parties, was tossed out the door Tuesday. The move to dissolve the city council, which took office in October, will ultimately force new elections. And it has triggered an acrimonious power struggle that many say illustrates Mr. Tudjman's growing intolerance toward democratic change.

The moves have been accompanied by a series of new press laws that make it difficult to criticize the president and government officials.

"Tudjman just cannot accept the fact that his party lost the elections in Zagreb," said Drazen Budisa, who is a member of Parliament and the fourth mayoral candidate to be rejected by the president.

"He believes that only he and his party are the true guardians of Croatia's national interests. What happens if we win the Presidential elections next year? Where are the guarantees that if we have new city elections we won't go through this whole mess again?"

The president has cited "national security" in exercising his constitutional veto to keep out all four candidates the opposition has suggested in the last six months.

In March, the president appointed Marina Matulovic-Dropulic, a former minister of construction, to move into the mayor's office. She promptly received a vote of no-confidence from the council, which controls 30 of the 50 seats. And the president, in a move that does not appear to have any legal basis, promptly appointed her again.

Mrs. Matulovic-Dropulic, who refused to be interviewed, now functions as mayor, although the government said this week that it would name a "commissioner" to run Zagreb until new city-wide elections are held.

It was unclear whether that would leave Mrs. Matulovic-Dropulic out of a job.

The government said it was forced to dissolve the city council after the Constitutional Court, dominated by judges appointed by the president's governing party, the Croatian Democratic Union, ruled that the city budget, submitted by the center-left opposition majority, was illegal.

The government said it would call for a referendum to see if people wanted another vote, a move that would permit the government to stretch the constitutional deadline that requires that new municipal elections be called 60 days after any council is disbanded.

"The city assembly," said Ivic Pasalic, a senior presidential adviser, "has been engaged in unlawful acts. It tried to raise public salaries without proper approval from the budget, a move designed only to win support. And it tried to replace the directors of public utilities."

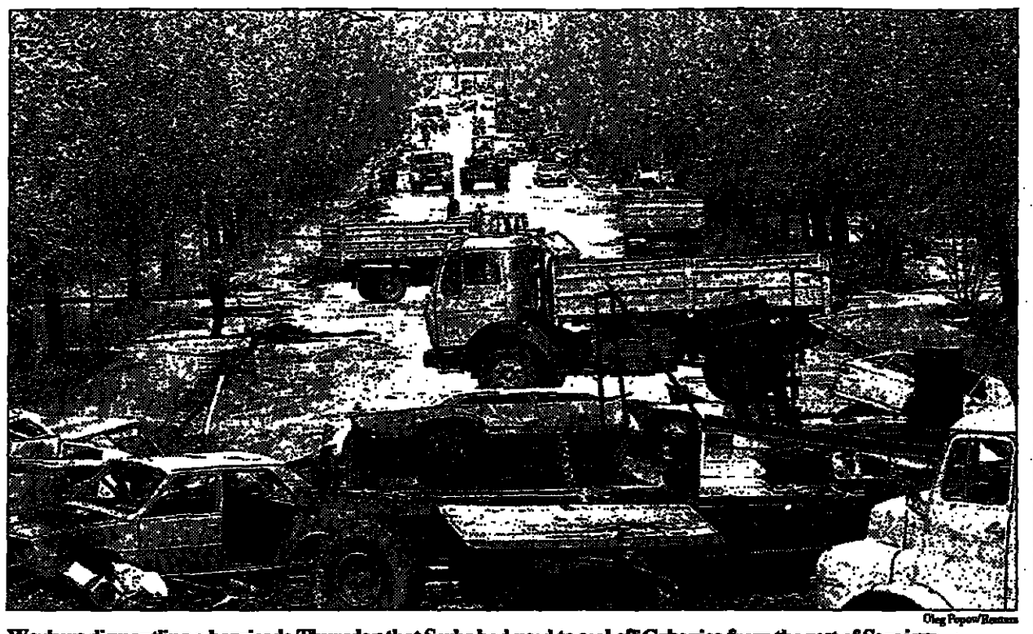
The president contends that if the opposition controls the city, Croatia's economic recovery will be disrupted.

But the struggle, Western diplomats said, really centers on the sale of state-owned businesses, many of which have ended up in the hands of close associates of the president.

"This is about patronage and power," a diplomat said. "The ruling party has made a lot of money from the privatization of state property. Tudjman is not about to turn over the city administration, that can monitor these sales, to his opponents."

The whole mess has left dispirited many people in Zagreb who would like to create a multiparty democracy.

Ruling party officials say they will institute new balloting procedures before the next elections to let the party with the majority control the city council. This would bar coalitions, such as the one that won in Zagreb, from taking control of the council.



Oleg Popov/Reuters

Workers dismantling a barricade Thursday that Serbs had used to seal off Grbavica from the rest of Sarajevo.

U.S. Wants NATO in Bosnia Until Vote

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has backed a plan to keep the NATO peacekeeping force in Bosnia at full strength until after that nation's elections in September, White House officials said. The plan also would be to let the situation there determine the pace of withdrawal over the following three or four months.

Since Mr. Clinton remains determined to fulfill his promise that the mission of the U.S. and other NATO forces end by Dec. 20, a year after it began, the schedule for drawing down the 18,000-person American contingent will be determined just weeks before the U.S. presidential election, the officials said.

In addition, U.S. officials want to delay until after the Nov. 5 election discussions that some European nations want on establishing a new multinational military group to supplement the international police contingent that is scheduled to remain after the departure of NATO's 60,000-strong force.

The White House has not ruled out U.S. participation in such an operation, and there have been planning sessions at the Pentagon and State Department to discuss the shape of such a force, sources said.

One possibility being studied is a rotating NATO presence in the form of a combined task force drawn from elements of several countries, with the U.S. providing logistics and air support, according to a presidential aide.

But a senior State Department official said this week that it was "premature" to have a serious discussion on a follow-on force before late summer, when it may be easier to evaluate the relationship in Bosnia between the Muslim-Croat alliance and Serbian separatists.

"A follow-on force would take the heat off them," a White House aide said of the federation and the Serbs, "and delay their turning to the military aspects of their relationship. We are not yet convinced new ground forces will be needed."

The withdrawal schedule approved by the president this week was outlined by General George A. Joulwan, the commander of NATO forces in Bosnia.

"There will be no reduction until the elections are held, which we think will be in about September," General Joulwan said in an interview on Fox television. "After that, we can consider some redeployment."

Planning has started for some reductions before Dec. 20, White House sources said. "Joulwan has flexibility for the drawdown," one said. "We may be able to pull out quickly, or if there are problems and tensions it may be slower."

Bosnia Holds 2 Muslims Indicted by Tribunal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — Two Muslim men indicted by the UN tribunal for the former Yugoslavia on charges of committing war crimes against Serbs have been arrested by the Bosnian government.

A spokesman for the tribunal identified the two men as Hazim Delic and Esad Landzo. They were indicted in March along with two other suspects for crimes the tribunal contends were committed at the Celebici prison camp at Konjic in central Bosnia in 1992.

The Bosnians were expected to hand over the two soon, he added.

The indictments on March 22 of Mr. Delic, Mr. Landzo and the two other suspects, Zejnil Delalic and Zravko Mucic, were the tribunal's first for crimes committed by Muslims against Serbian victims.

Mr. Delalic and Mr. Mucic had already been detained. Mr. Mucic, who is charged with being in command of the camp, was arrested in Vienna and handed over to the tribunal on April 9.

Mr. Delalic, who was arrested in Munich, is expected to be transferred to The Hague soon. As the local military commander of the region, he is charged with having had overall responsibility for the offenses.

Mr. Delic has been charged with four murders at the camp and Mr. Landzo with five.

■ U.S. Soldier Wounded

The U.S. Army said that an American solider was wounded in a shooting Thursday in northern Bosnia, The Associated Press reported from Tuzla Air Base in Bosnia.

There were few details on the incident, but officials said there was no indication that the gunfire had been hostile.

They would not give information about his condition. *(AP, Reuters)*

Nepalese Head Up Everest to Scale Down Litter

Reuters

KATMANDU, Nepal — Fifteen Nepalese climbers carrying empty sacks will next week start to collect garbage on Mount Everest, often described as "the world's highest junkyard," officials said Thursday.

"Our aim is to collect 1,500 kilograms of trash in 50 days," said Dawa Norbu Sherpa, president of the Nepal Mountaineering Association, which is co-sponsoring the expedition with the government.

Members of the expedition, the fifth climb to retrieve trash, were trekking Thursday to the base camp of the world's tallest peak and expected to begin climbing next week, officials said.

The climb will be the first all-Nepalese attempt to clean up the mountain. The climbers will go up to the South Col camp, at 7,906 meters (25,938 feet), but not continue to the summit, at 8,848 meters.

Each climber will make five trips, carrying 20 kilograms (44 pounds) of trash each time. They will also try to bring down the bodies of dead climbers left for years on the mountain.

"The garbage is not a serious problem," said Padam K.C., the Tourism Ministry liaison for mountaineering expeditions. "But the government has taken the job of removing the rubbish seriously, as the mountain is often described as the world's highest junkyard."

Each year thousands of climbers visit the tiny Himalayan kingdom, leaving mounds of trash behind.

The garbage on Everest is estimated to include up to 16 tons of plastic, empty oxygen and gas cylinders, tins, batteries, broken ladders, ropes and tents dumped or left over since 1952, when the first climbing expedition to Everest was organized from Nepal.

At least three frozen bodies of foreigners are frequently spotted near South Col, according to visiting climbers and their local guides.

"Our men will try to take out the bodies and cremate them there as it is not possible to bring them down this time," the mountaineering association head said.

Association officials said that besides cleaning, the climbers would try to determine how much garbage must be removed and how to get it off the mountain.

Foreign expedition teams to the Everest region are now required to deposit $4,000, which is refunded if they bring their waste back to Katmandu.

SURGE: *A Strong Gain for U.S. Economy*

Continued from Page 1

sumer spending and a 14.5 percent increase in business investment, which included a booming 70 percent rise in computer sales.

Consumer spending rose at an annual rate of 3.5 percent, which is partly explained by this week's report of a 3 percent increase in real wages over the past year, the first time this decade wages have outpaced growth, signaling demand for goods which should flow through to manufacturers' order books.

The government Thursday also reported a 1.5 percent rise in factory orders in March, the first rise this year but one heavily inflated by normally volatile orders for commercial and military aircraft.

Other bullish statistics were the Conference Board's Help Wanted Index, which rose 3 points, to 85, in March, and a decline in claims for unemployment benefits of 24,000 last week, to 348,000.

This probably presages comfortable growth in employment when the Labor Department reports Friday on the April job market, normally a major market-moving statistic because it provides the government's first snapshot of the economy each month, but this time it is likely to be overshadowed by the GDP figures.

RUSSIA: *The Man Reformers Fear Most*

Continued from Page 1

"I am a Russian nationalist. And so is Zyuganov. I support him completely."

Mr. Prokhanov's newspaper is constantly assailing Mr. Yeltsin, accusing him of representing the ideals of the West and ignoring those of ordinary Russians. He calls joint ventures with Western companies "hyenas feasting on the energy of the Russian nation," and he has often called, in print and in public, for the people to take power from the government.

"We have been destroyed in your victory of the Cold War," he said in a voice that never conveys the anger or hatred of his words. "But that does not mean you win the spiritual struggle. President Yeltsin cannot make a decision without consulting his friend Bill Clinton. But Russians are not stupid. They see that the liberal idea will not work here."

Communist leaders readily concede that Mr. Prokhanov, who has never been a member of their party, was an essential force in bringing it back to life.

He helped stitch together the central themes — Russia's dizzying fall from empire, the emerging gulf between rich and poor, the perceived inequities of privatization and the shame of military weakness — that Mr. Zyuganov has mined so richly as he tours the country in his bid for the presidency. And when Mr. Zyuganov travels, he often takes along a Zaftra editor to act as issues adviser.

"Zyuganov emerged, if you will, from our laboratory," Mr. Prokhanov said, speaking about the group of nationalist and Communist leaders who banded together in the days after the Soviet Union was dissolved in 1991.

Mr. Prokhanov quickly saw that it was a strong sense of Russian nationalism, and not a deeply loathed Communist Party, that could knit together the many people who believed that the free market reforms of Mr. Yeltsin were horrible mistakes for Russia.

Although signed by many leading nationalists and Communists, including Mr. Zyuganov, it was Mr. Prokhanov who wrote "A Word to the People," the radical 1991 attack on the last Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that called for the coup attempt that soon followed.

Although he is excited about the possibility of a "post-Yeltsin era," Mr. Prokhanov says it will be hard for the Communists to win this summer.

Like many political analysts, he says there are basically three groups of voters: Communists, nationalists and liberals. And none is powerful enough alone to elect a candidate. That means the winner will be the person who can capture the imagination of those — mostly nationalists — who stand in the middle. He acknowledges that only Mr. Yeltsin is acceptable to at least some voters in all three blocs.

Although Mr. Prokhanov says that nothing would bore him more than working from within the establishment, he has often been mentioned as a possible minister of information should the Communists come to power.

Oleg Nikishin/The Associated Press

Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, the far-rightist, campaigning for the presidency on Thursday in Moscow.

MEXICO: *A Warming Toward the U.S.*

Continued from Page 1

telligent management of our bilateral relationship."

But some Mexican academics and opposition politicians portrayed the changes as a symptom of their country's financial and political vulnerability.

"This chain of events means we are losing the relative independence Mexico achieved for 50 years," said Lorenzo Meyer, author of a standard history of U.S.-Mexican relations. "The government is weak, and the United States, sensing a power vacuum, is injecting itself into our affairs."

At least since the 1930s, successive Mexican presidents have overseen a foreign policy characterized by polite but distant relations with Washington and routine opposition to American interests in forums like the United Nations.

But Mr. Zedillo, in a speech last week in Tijuana, said: "What we have sought, and are achieving, is a new class of communication, a new form of contact with the government of the United States. We cannot confuse diplomacy with machismo."

Throughout its history Mexico has declined to extradite its citizens. But on April 17, Mexican officials delivered Francisco Gamez Garcia, who fled to his homeland after being convicted in Arizona of sexually abusing a boy in 1993, to the U.S. authorities in Phoenix. The Foreign Ministry said the extradition request had been granted because he could not be tried in Mexico without violating the principle of double jeopardy.

On April 25, Mexico sent another of its citizens, Aaron Morel Lebaron, to Houston, Texas, where he is charged with the murder of four people, including a child. The ministry approved that request "taking into consideration the infamous nature of the crimes," as well as the fact that the United States government says he is an American citizen.

The senior government official denied that the extraditions represented a change in policy.

"We will in the future examine each situation on a case-by-case basis," the official said.

The recent thaw in military relations is partly the result of United States pressure for heightened anti-drug efforts here. An agreement approved by Defense Minister Enrique Cervantes on April 24 in a meeting with Defense Secretary William J. Perry set up the immediate transfer of 20 UH-1H Huey helicopters to the Mexican Air Force, perhaps 50 or more additional helicopters next year and the training of Mexican soldiers in anti-narcotics tactics at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, as well as helicopter pilots and mechanics at other bases.

Mexico also announced in Washington on Monday that it had, for the first time, invited a fact-finding rights delegation from the Organization of American States to visit Mexico.

SWISS: *Holocaust Search*

Continued from Page 1

assets from the Nazis. Bank officials there have softened their secrecy stance in recent years but only on limited occasions.

The debate over how much money from Holocaust victims is still held in Swiss banks flared last year. In September, the Swiss Bankers Association said that a survey of its members had found 775 accounts with $34.1 million that had lain dormant since 1945 that presumably belonged to Holocaust victims.

But Jewish organizations immediately questioned the survey. They pointed out, among other things, that the survey only included those accounts opened directly by foreigners. Potentially, hundreds of other depositors who later died in Nazi death camps may have used lawyers, accountants and other financial trustees inside Switzerland to open accounts.

At a hearing last week, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York and chairman of the Banking Committee, questioned whether Swiss bank officials were using that country's bank secrecy laws to shield records from inspection.

One recently declassified Treasury Department document from 1945 suggested that in one Swiss bank alone there were 182 accounts, totaling $2 million, mostly from Romanian Jews. With interest, the deposits would now be worth about $20 million.

CHINA: *In New Rivalry, Taiwan Uses Its Wealth to Pry African Allies From Beijing's Grip*

Continued from Page 1

got an estimated $35 million in aid.

Perhaps to shore up China's Africa ties, President Jiang Zemin is planning his first visit to the continent, a two-week effort to "enhance friendship and strength unity." The trip, in May, will take him to five black African countries — Kenya, Mali, Ethiopia, Namibia and Zimbabwe — as well as Egypt.

The challenge from Taiwan could not have come at a worse time for Beijing. The Chinese leadership has been trying to revamp its own economic aid program in Africa, moving away from government-to-government assistance and relying more on subsidized loans to state and private businesses with projects in Africa.

"China is setting up its market economy now, and the majority of African countries are practicing privatization," said Lu Guozeng, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Department. "The situation is changing, so the way of providing aid will change."

A more immediate concern now for China is shoring up its diplomatic position in Africa and guarding against sudden, embarrassing switches such as Senegal's.

In addition to Senegal and Gambia, Taiwan now counts in its camp Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Swaziland and the biggest prize of all, South Africa, which has emerged as the latest battleground.

South Africa's diplomatic recognition of Taiwan is a legacy of the old apartheid regime and one that many observers there expected the African National Congress leadership would quickly erase after Nelson Mandela was elected president in 1994. But two years later, the ANC-led national unity government is in a quandary: it wants to open relations with the world's most populous country, a growing trade partner, while not severing ties with an old friend and major investor.

When South Africa's foreign minister, Alfred Nzo, visited China last month, the Communist leadership told him it was eager to establish diplomatic ties but with one condition — South Africa had to break ties with Taiwan first and recognize China. China's statements seemed to dash South Africa's hope of setting global precedent by establishing dual recognition of Beijing and Taipei.

There are other aspects to the issue: during blacks' struggle against white-minority rule, the Chinese Communists backed the ANC's rival, the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Last year, the South African press quoted Mr. Mandela as saying that the ANC had accepted a $10 million contribution from Taiwan that helped finance its winning election campaign.

Still, there is the matter of trade. South Africa's annual trade with Taiwan is $961 million.

China's trade with Africa now is minimal — less than 2 percent of its total trade volume, a Foreign Ministry official said. But one-third of that is with South Africa, and the figure is growing dramatically. In 1991, the official said, trade between South Africa and China was just $14 million. By 1995, the figure had jumped to $1.3 billion.

"The Chinese wait patiently, for they realize that South Africa will inevitably establish full relations," wrote Greg Mills, director of the South African Institute of International Relations. "It is just a question of when and with how much pain for Pretoria."

MINES: *50 Countries Agree on Limits*

Continued from Page 1

vantage in any conflict with India over Kashmir.

The United States, Russia and China are to be among the accord's signatories.

The agreement requires remotely scattered mines to be constructed so that at least 90 percent of them self-destruct after 30 days. To deactivate mines that fail to destroy themselves, the weapons must also contain batteries that run for no longer than 120 days, the protocol states. The agreement also bans the indiscriminate use of booby-trap weapons.

Although soldiers will be allowed to continue to use existing "dumb" mines in conventional mine fields, they must remove them when they leave, according to the protocol.

The pact also states that all mines must contain a strip of metal enabling them to be detected, starting in January. But countries have nine years to convert existing stockpiles, a condition sought by China.

The text commits signatories not to transfer to other countries any mine not fitted with these safeguards, nor to sell mines to countries that have not signed the protocol.

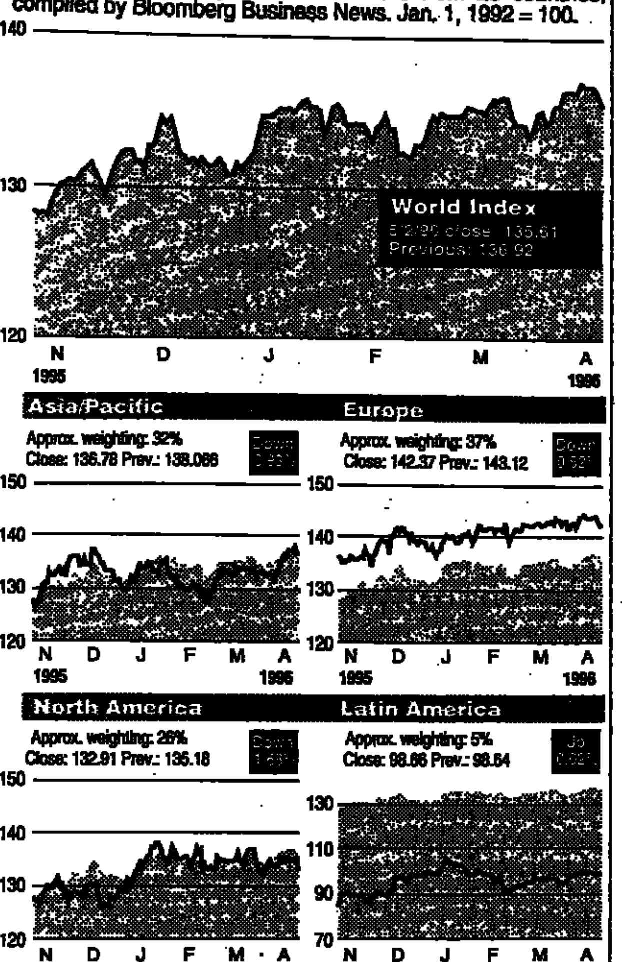
The protocol is an addition to the 1980 UN convention on "excessively injurious" conventional weapons, and is a human rights measure rather than an arms limitation measure.

The 10 days of negotiations in Geneva have focused international attention on a weapon that kills and maims "not only citizens, but entire economies in the developing world," according to Caleb Rossiter, director of a U.S. group called Demilitarization for Democracy.

Herald International Tribune
BUSINESS / FINANCE
FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1996 PAGE 13

THE TRIB INDEX: 135.61

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Thu. close	Prev. close	% change		Thu. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	140.23	142.94	–1.90	Capital Goods	145.66	146.14	–0.33
Utilities	128.48	130.25	–1.36	Raw Materials	157.97	160.16	–1.37
Finance	124.69	126.09	–1.11	Consumer Goods	140.81	141.68	–0.61
Services	124.83	126.32	–1.18	Miscellaneous	140.65	140.70	–0.04

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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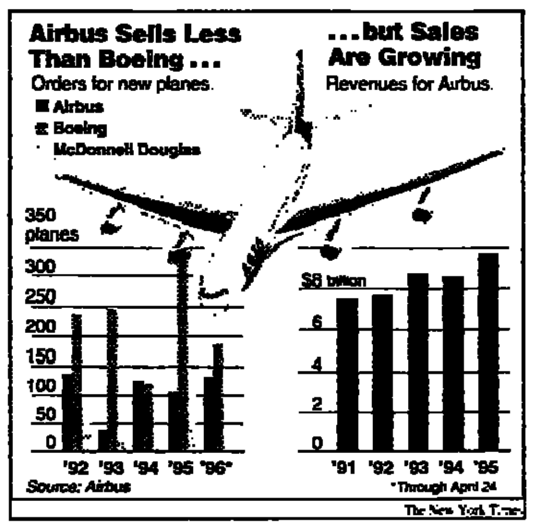
Winds of Change Buffet Airbus

Flexibility Is Key to Survival In Jumbo Race With Boeing



By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

TOULOUSE, France — Jean Pierson has two major headaches. One is Boeing Co., the U.S. planemaker whose global supremacy Mr. Pierson, the chief executive of Airbus Industrie, is challenging. The other is Airbus itself.

As airlines emerge from the recession of the early 1990s and aircraft purchases revive, Boeing has accelerated sales by paring prices and introducing models such as the twin-engine, long-range 777.

To meet the challenge, Mr. Pierson must overhaul the way Airbus does business — and that is not proving easy, given the European consortium's unwieldy structure.

Founded in 1969 and backed by the governments of Britain, France, Germany and Spain, Airbus has essentially been a marketing company that sells the jets its four partners jointly manufacture.

Typically, British Aerospace PLC makes the wings, Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG of Germany the fuselage and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain parts of the tail, while Aerospatiale of France produces the cockpits and assembles the aircraft.

On the face of it, that is not so different from the way Boeing builds planes these days, assembling major structures supplied by American and foreign contractors. While full order books might suggest that the system has worked well for Airbus, Mr. Pierson knows that its operations are fraught with duplication and inefficiencies.

Undergirding those strong sales have been the parent governments in the form of direct and indirect subsidies, and the financial soundness of the partners themselves.

Those conditions are changing. Now, as Airbus needs huge amounts of money to develop new planes, the governments in London, Paris, Bonn and Madrid high unemployment levels and the need to trim public spending, thus crimping the aid they provide.

Moreover, Boeing is about as competitive as it has ever been, while some of the Airbus partners are in distress, including Aerospatiale and Daimler-Benz, which suffered losses in 1995 and badly need restructurings of their own. Finally, any shifts in the governance of Airbus would involve a political dance at Europe's highest levels, with no guarantee that Mr. Pierson's business considerations would prevail.

For now, at least, Airbus is a solid No. 2 in the skies. With a selection of fuel-efficient and easy-to-operate aircraft, it captured 40.2 percent of the orders for new planes that were placed worldwide in the first four months of this

See AIRBUS, Page 17

British Telecom And C&W Call Off Talks on Merger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC and Cable & Wireless PLC said Thursday they had ended merger talks, saying that "the risks, at this stage, outweighed the prospective opportunities."

Although the announcement came after trading ended on the London Stock Exchange, investors immediately began selling American depositary receipts of both companies in New York.

British Telecom's ADRs, which represent shares physically held in Britain but traded on the New York Stock Exchange, were down $3 a share in afternoon trading, at $51.25, while ADRs for Cable & Wireless were down 62.5 cents, at $22.50.

A merger of the two companies would have created a £35 billion telecommunications powerhouse that analysts said would have been the first such company with a truly global reach, encompassing Cable & Wireless's Asia-Pacific assets and BT's strength in Britain, the rest of Europe and in North America through its 20 percent stake in MCI Communications Corp.

But Cable & Wireless said this global reach that would have made a merger desirable had also made it too complicated for the companies to make it practical or profitable for shareholders.

"We have not solved the many financial, regulatory and partnership problems that faced the proposed new company," said Brian Smith, chairman of Cable & Wireless. "I am naturally disappointed that nothing came from so much hard work by both companies, but it was time to make up our minds."

BT added that the possibility of the two companies working together in other ways was "still open." But analysts said the failure of the merger might lead Cable & Wireless to find another buyer.

One source close to the talks said Cable & Wireless would name a North American as its new chief executive, possibly as early as Friday, and would disclose its latest full-year results ahead of schedule this month to try to shore up its share price.

Pretax profit for the latest year was "good" and would improve market sentiment, the source said.

C&W also said the two companies had reached an agreement not to buy each other's shares for 18 months unless a third party made an offer for one of them.

(Bloomberg, AFP, AFX)

Paris to Sell Shares In the Insurer AGF

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The French government should announce the privatization of the insurance company Assurances Générales de France on Friday, sources said Thursday.

They said the sale of the 56.9 percent of the AGF capital held by the state should bring almost 11 billion francs ($2.13 billion) to government coffers.

Stock in AGF fell 1.6 francs Thursday, to 139.5. The shares have fallen 14 percent in the past 12 months.

"AGF is unquestionably ready for privatization, and the business is credible," one analyst said, adding that the company had gotten rid of its "property-sector hang-ups" and was focusing on its basic business.

He said the AGF sale price should be no less than 130 francs a share, and that the price might jump to 170 francs after the privatization. AGF's management has forecast a profit of 1.76 billion francs this year, compared with a 1995 profit of 1.08 billion francs.

In February, the government sold shares in the oil company Total SA for 3 billion francs. After AGF is sold, the government will have earned about 14 billion francs from privatizations so far this year. Paris has said 1996 privatizations would bring in a total of 22 billion francs.

U.K. Bars Takeovers of Generators

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The government said Thursday it would not permit takeovers of Britain's two biggest utilities, National Power PLC and PowerGen PLC.

The move comes two weeks after Southern Co. of Atlanta said it was considering a bid for National Power.

Last week, the government put a halt to a string of utility takeovers by barring National Power and PowerGen, Britain's two biggest power generators, from buying local distributors to sell electricity directly to homes.

National Power shares fell 34 pence, or 6 percent, to 525 pence ($7.87). PowerGen shares fell 18 pence, or 3 percent, to 536 pence.

The announcement ends any hope that Southern had for expanding its British distribution business with one big acquisition. A bid for National Power could have cost as much as £8 billion ($12.0 billion).

The Department of Trade and Industry said National Power and PowerGen were too important to be taken over, at least until the market becomes more competitive.

Until then, the government said it would retain its so-called golden shares in each company, which restrict any single shareholder from acquiring more than 15 percent of either company.

Analysts said the announcement reduced the chance of any special dividends or share buybacks from the companies.

One analyst said the government's announcement gave the companies "virtual immunity" from takeover, and removed any incentive for them to be "generous" to shareholders. "Why should they give a big payout to shareholders if there's no danger of shareholders selling them out to some predator?" he asked. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Wanted: Speedier Change in Japan

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Japan is changing, but not as quickly as it should. That was the message delivered this week by Yuriko Koike, one of Japan's most engaging politicians, who visits Washington about this time each year to present an informal report on the state of her nation.

Ms. Koike, 43 and a former television news anchor now a leading light in the New Frontier Party, the main opposition grouping, is an articulate representative of the younger, internationally minded generation that is impatient to loosen up Japanese society.

Japan, Ms. Koike said at a meeting at the Economic Strategy Institute, needs to revise its educational system to promote creative thinking, slash the number of government ministries and press ahead much more quickly with deregulating its economy — in short, although she did not actually say so, to become more like America.

Ms. Koike ridicules the claim, fashionable only a few years ago, that the Japanese economic model is the best in the world. (Even die-hard members of President Bill Clinton's administration are finally dropping the idea that America should try to be more like Japan). But she sees signs that Japan is moving in the right direction.

The power of the so-called Iron Triangle of politicians, bureaucrats and business leaders is declining; a good law degree from Tokyo University is no longer necessary for a high-flying career, and the Ministry of Health is at last giving priority to patients.

But Ms. Koike's main theme this year is deregulation, and she says she does not believe the government of Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto is up to the job. She criticizes the government's latest deregulation program for counting some proposals twice, dressing up old projects as new ones and including trivial items such as toilets in Japanese kindergartens.

Of course, Ms. Koike is partisan. She wants her party to take over the task after winning the next election, preferably sooner rather than later; and as a politician, she emphasizes the primacy of the political process in keeping deregulation moving.

An economist might see things differently — and indeed, Ms. Koike's analysis is challenged by Gary R. Saxonhouse, an economics professor at the University of Michigan and a leading American authority on the Japanese economy.

Mr. Saxonhouse argues that economic rather than political forces have dictated the pace of deregulation in Japan and will probably continue to do so. Most deregulation has been the result of market pressures, including growing demand by Japanese customers for cheap imports and a need for Japanese companies to increase their competitiveness.

Imported products are sometimes so much cheaper than Japanese ones that "it becomes politically unsustainable that particular kinds of regulations should stand in the way of the Japanese standard of living," Mr. Saxonhouse says. In fact, over the past 15 years Japan has made major strides toward deregulation, especially in financial markets.

Formidable import barriers have suddenly become porous as it becomes increasingly profitable to bring foreign goods into Japan.

Much work remains to be done in areas such as agriculture, construction, telecommunications, transportation and government procurement. But the Japanese, Mr. Saxonhouse says, are gradually coming to realize that, rather than refining their strategies by watching the verdicts of markets in other countries, they would be better off allowing market forces to operate directly in Japan itself.

Still, that does not mean there are no political choices to be made. Like other countries, Japan has to find a balance between ensuring healthy competition and protecting workers and consumers.

It is clear from his record and his own pronouncements that Mr. Hashimoto is inclined to side with those who resist change, bureaucrats and entrenched employees whose jobs are threatened.

Ms. Koike is right in saying that the government's cautious deregulation plans are unlikely to meet the needs of Japan's trading partners or of the Japanese themselves.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

May 2

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7140	2.5695	1.118	0.3301	0.1096*	—	5.438*	1.3712	1.6354*	1.258	1.342*
Brussels	31.5075	47.2675	18.56	6.092	2.0216*	18.3815	—	25.28	0.3007	22.19	24.82*
Frankfurt	1.5343	2.2974	—	0.2961	0.9814*	0.8842	4.8637*	1.2274	1.4632*	1.1285	1.3883*
London (a)	1.5087	—	2.2981	7.7597	2,344.06	2.5899	47.2815	1.8907	157.11	2.04	191.525
Madrid	Closed										
Milan	1,582.50	2,343.15	1,018.60	301.35	—	910.80	49.40	1,251.35	14.843	1,148.70	12.268
New York (b)	—	1.5025a	1.53	5.1591	1,567.80	1.7809	31.446	1.2465	104.455	1.3695	127.55
Paris	5.193	7.77	3.3749	—	0.3313*	3.0196	0.1649	4.1405	4.9414*	3.8212	4.082*
Tokyo	105.45	157.28	68.61	20.34	0.675	61.33	3.3291	84.56	—	77.49	0.8265
Toronto	1.3627	2.0481	0.8912	0.2659	0.087*	0.7971	0.4334*	1.0931	1.3055*	—	1.068*
Zurich	1.2575	1.8748	0.8154	0.2414	0.0791*	0.7293	3.9687*	—	1.1926*	0.9187	0.98*
1 ECU	1.3422	0.8382	1.9102	6.4505	1,947.11	2.1363	39.274	1.5579	130.551	1.688	158.81
1 SDR	1.4457	0.9651	2.0152	N.Q.	2,256.10	2.4863	45.5579	1.805	152.233	1.9694	N.Q.

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich; fixings in other centers; and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	244.20	Mex. peso	7.4075	S. Afr. rand	4.3425
Australian $	1.2579	Hong Kong $	7.7353	N. Zealand $	1.4596	S. Kor. won	778.15
Austrian sch.	10.818	Hung. forint	150.89	Norw. krone	6.602	Swed. krona	6.842
Brazil real	0.9912	Indian rupee	34.700	Phil. peso	26.17	Taiwan $	27.17
Chinese yuan	8.3501	Indo. rupiah	2328.50	Polish zloty	2.66	Thai baht	25.25
Czech koruna	27.75	Irish £	0.6452	Port. escudo	157.37	Turkish lira	74421.5
Danish krone	5.917	Israeli shek.	3.2015	Russ ruble	4954.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3955	Kuw dinar	0.3004	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	455.00
Fin. markka	4.8385	Malay. ring.	2.4923	Sing. $	1.4065		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.4946	1.4939	1.4934	Japanese yen	104.60	104.20	103.80
Canadian dollar	1.3592	1.3600	1.3610	Swiss franc	1.2504	1.2565	1.2429
Deutsche mark	1.5348	1.5319	1.5290				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

May 2

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 3/16 - 1 5/16	5 15/16 - 6	3 11/16 - 3 7/8	3/16 - 5/16	4 1/4 - 4 3/8
3-month	5 3/8 - 5 7/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	5 15/16 - 6	3 3/4 - 3 7/8	1/8 - 1/4	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
6-month	5 1/2 - 5 9/16	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 1/2 - 1 5/8	6 1/16 - 6 1/8	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	3/16 - 5/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
1-year	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	6 3/8 - 6 1/2	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	1 1/8 - 1 1/4	4 5/16 - 4 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5 1/4
3-month CDs	4.97	4.98
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	4.99	4.97
1-year Treasury bill	5.40	5.28
2-year Treasury bill	6.17	5.99
5-year Treasury note	6.57	6.38
7-year Treasury note	6.69	6.51
10-year Treasury note	6.86	6.67
30-year Treasury bond	7.05	6.91
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.78	4.78
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.45	0.46
1-month interbank	0.59	0.59
3-month interbank	0.75	0.71
6-month interbank	0.94	0.91
10-year Govt bond	3.42	3.20
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.38	3.31
1-month interbank	3.35	3.28
3-month interbank	3.32	3.17
6-month interbank	3.28	3.14
10-year Bond	6.42	6.32
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6 1/16	6 1/4
1-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/16
3-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/16
6-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/16
10-year Gilt	8.16	8.03
France		
Intervention rate	3.70	3.70
Call money	3 3/4	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 3/4	3 3/4
3-month interbank	3 13/16	3 3/4
6-month interbank	3 13/16	3 13/16
10-year OAT	6.41	6.40

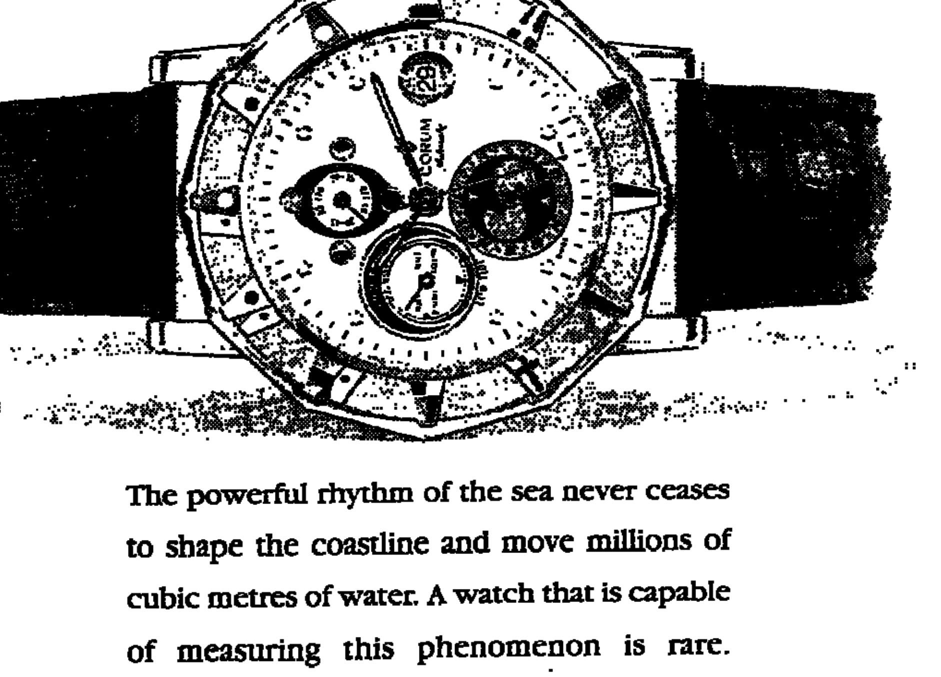
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	393.15	392.00	N.A.
London	392.80	392.40	+0.10
New York	394.90	395.50	+0.70

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June.)
Source: Reuters.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEA



The powerful rhythm of the sea never ceases to shape the coastline and move millions of cubic metres of water. A watch that is capable of measuring this phenomenon is rare. Corum's Admiral's Cup «Marées» is one such watch. Its automatic movement carries an exclusive, patented movement which measures the time of high and low tide, the strength of the tide in relation to the phase of the moon, and the strength of the current.

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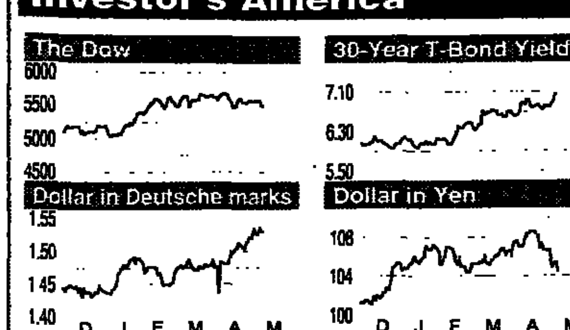
THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5498.27	5575.22	-1.38
NYSE	S&P 500	643.38	654.58	-1.71
NYSE	S&P 100	620.05	630.20	-1.61
NYSE	Composite	346.21	351.53	-1.51
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1178.26	1199.66	-1.78
AMEX	Market Value	588.97	593.78	-0.81
Toronto	TSE Index	5117.19	5151.13	-0.66
São Paulo	Bovespa	51468.85	51493.16	-0.06
Mexico City	Bolsa	3165.01	3200.09	-1.10
Buenos Aires	Merval	560.48	560.30	+0.03
Santiago	IPSA General	5624.75	5510.96	+0.25
Caracas	Capital General	3680.52	3842.31	-4.21

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

High 5 Can Hurt the Unwary

By Brett D. Fromson
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Beware of five-year-record claims, mutual-fund investors.

Since the start of 1996, U.S. stock funds have been able to advertise five-year annual performance records that include 1995's superlative performance and exclude 1990's losses. In 1990, the average U.S. growth stock fund lost about 5 percent, while in 1995 it earned 31 percent, according to Morningstar Inc., a fund research company.

Industry speicalists say that investors should therefore take five-year records with more than a grain of salt.

"Five years has typically been a long enough record to go on, but at this point in time, there has been a five-year tail wind that cannot be ignored. In the 1991-95 period, everyone looks pretty good," said Jeff Kelley, a senior editor at Morningstar.

Fidelity Magellan is a good example.

From 1990-94, the average annual compound rate of return of Magellan, the country's largest stock mutual fund, was 12.01 percent. Lop off 1990, when Magellan lost 4.5 percent, and add 1995, when it earned 36.8 percent, and the average annual return for the last five years rises to 20.36 percent.

The same is roughly true for the rest of the top 10 diversified U.S. stock funds, according to data provided by Morningstar.

Mr. Kelley and others urged investors to look through the numbers when choosing a mutual fund. "It is hard to appreciate what can go wrong if you don't take a longer and broader look," Mr. Kelley said.

The Vanguard Group of funds recently warned customers in an investment newsletter of the problem with five-year records, which Vanguard dubbed "The Fabulous Five-Year Flaunt."

"Many mutual fund sponsors eagerly awaited 1996," the letter said. "The reason: the five-year performance records of many equity funds would receive a tremendous boost — not from any increased investing acumen, but from the calendar."

Vanguard said investors evaluating fund performance should "recognize that small changes in measurement periods can result in significant changes in measurement results."

Vanguard's chief executive, John J. Brennan, is quick to say that his funds' five-year records have benefited from the shift, too.

Vanguard, a no-load fund company (meaning it imposes no sales charges and sells fund shares directly to investors, rather than through brokers), is well-known for its stock funds that mimic market indexes such as the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index. From 1991 to 1995, the S&P gained 16.6 percent a year on average, compared with a less impressive five-year return of 8.7 percent from 1990 to 1994.

"We have had a fabulous run while the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index has beaten other market indexes," Mr. Brennan said. "But that won't always be the case."

Stocks and Bonds Dive As Inflation Fears Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks plunged along with bonds Thursday as a strong economic report fueled inflation fears, sending long-term yields above 7 percent for the first time in almost a year.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 5,498.27, down 76.95, after falling by as much as 99.35 points. Declining issues swamped advancers by nearly a 4-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, the most lopsided margin since April 8 when stocks plunged after the government reported stronger-than-expected increases in employment. The April labor report is due Friday.

In the broad market, the Standard & Poor's 500 and the Nasdaq composite average declined. The S&P fell 11.20, to 643.38, and the Nasdaq slid 21.41, to 1,178.25, driven lower by U.S. Robotics, down 9 ¾ to 153, Amgen, off 4 to 53 ½, and Oxford Health, down 4 ⅛ to 45 ½.

The slump in stocks was fueled by a retreat in bonds, which came after the Commerce Department reported that the U.S. gross domestic product — the nation's total output of goods and services — sprang back to life in the first three months of the year, growing at an annual rate of 2.8 percent.

The fivefold increase from the fourth quarter was far above expectations, the strength coming in renewed consumer spending, particularly for computer products, which soared during the period.

"The Fed will probably have to respond to the strength in the economy by raising rates," said Jim Somers, who manages bonds at Martindale, Andres & Co.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond tumbled 1 20/32, lifting the yield to 7.05 percent, compared with 6.91 percent on Wednesday and its highest level since May 1995. "Bond yields will be between 7 and 7.5 in the second half of this year," said Stephen Roach, chief economist at Morgan Stanley & Co. "We expect growth to average 4 percent in the middle two quarters of this year. People are still unwilling to appreciate the strength in the U.S. economy."

U.S. STOCKS

Leading the market lower were shares of banks and telephone companies. Bank profits can suffer when interest rates rise because they have to pay their customers more for deposits. J.P. Morgan fell 1 ½ to 83; Nationsbank slid 2 ½ to 77 ½; Wells Fargo plunged 7 to 237 ¾ and Banc One lost 1 to 33 ⅞.

Among phone companies, whose high dividends may lose attractiveness in comparison with rising bond yields, BellSouth fell 1 ¾ to 38 ⅛; Bell Atlantic lost 1 ¾ to 63 and Ameritech slid 1 ½ to 56 ⅝.

Computer and semiconductor stocks were among the few industry groups advancing. Four of the five most actively traded stocks on U.S. exchanges rose Thursday, and all were computer-related. Zenith Electronics rose ¾ to 13; Sun Microsystems gained 1 ⅜ to 57; Intel climbed ⅛ to 68 and Micron Technologies rose ⅜ to 37 1/4.

Consumer stocks suffered on the prospect of higher rates. Merck slid 1 ⅞ to 58 ¾; Coke shed 1 ⅜ to 80 ⅜ and Philip Morris fell 2 ⅛ to 88 ½.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Very briefly:

HFS to Acquire Coldwell Banker

PARSIPPANY, New Jersey (Bloomberg) — HFS Inc. said Thursday that it had agreed to buy the residential real estate-brokerage franchisor Coldwell Banker Corp. for $640 million in cash and the assumption of about $100 million of debt.

The purchase would make HFS, which already owns Century 21 Real Estate Corp. and Electronic Realty Associates Inc., and is the world's largest hotel franchisor, the largest franchisor of real-estate brokerage firms in the United States.

Based in California, Coldwell Banker franchises 2,200 offices in the United States and Canada and owns about 325 additional offices. The company handled $65 billion in real-estate deals in 1995, generating revenue of $700 million.

- **Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.** said its first-quarter profit fell nearly 4 percent, to $362 million, on sales of $3.47 billion, as it phased out businesses such as cassette-tape making and data storage. The company's media division became the first billboard company to refuse tobacco ads.
- **Westinghouse Electric Corp.** said its first-quarter loss widened to $116 million from $9 million a year ago, mainly because of interest expenses and amortization costs related to its $5.4 billion acquisition of **CBS Inc.**
- **AST Research Inc.** said its first-quarter loss widened to $115.7 million from $6.54 million a year ago, as the company was hurt by slow sales of personal computers, low prices and excess inventory.
- **BellSouth Corp., Pacific Telesis Group and SBC Communications Inc.** said they were exploring the possibility of jointly buying time from long-distance providers, hoping to get a good deal because of their combined size.
- **Turner Broadcasting System Inc.** said its first-quarter operating cash flow fell 43 percent, to $74.2 million, mainly because of a $60 million write-off for films at its **Castle Rock Entertainment** unit.

Bloomberg, AP

American Express Turns to Banks

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Thursday it was launching a bid to get banks to offer its charge and credit cards, a move that would force the banks to compete with their own Visa and Mastercard offerings.

Harvey Golub, American Express chairman, also criticized Visa for engaging in anti-competitive practices.

"Visa USA's bylaws currently prohibit its members from dealing with the only two inter-system competitors it fears: American Express and Discover." Discover is offered by Dean Witter Discover & Co.

He said the move represented a new effort to expand American Express's franchise through partnerships with banks and other financial organizations.

"The heart of the issue is freedom of choice. Only Visa's restrictive bylaw stands between banks and their freedom to choose," he said.

Visa passed a bylaw in 1991 prohibiting U.S. bank members from issuing competing cards.

American Express and Discover have filed complaints against Visa in Europe. But Susan Murdy, vice president for public affairs at Visa, said the company did not have a bylaw prohibiting competition in Europe.

"Quite frankly, American Express is a latecomer to the revolving credit industry," Ms. Murdy said.

Dollar Slides, Following Plunging Securities Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against other major currencies Thursday after a stronger-than-expected report on U.S. economic growth caused stock and bond prices to tumble.

The government said gross domestic product expanded 2.8 percent in the first three months of the year, much more than most economists expected. That strength caused bond prices to fall sharply, pressuring the dollar.

The GDP figures also raised concern that Friday's April employment report would show strong job growth, depressing the bond market further and, in turn, dragging the dollar lower.

The rising interest rates that come with a decline in bond prices should be good for the dollar, because they make deposits denominated in the U.S. currency attractive. Still, currency traders often focus first on the immediate negative effects for the dollar of foreign investors' selling their bonds.

The yen gained as investors grew optimistic about Japan's economy, and on news that a top Finance Ministry official who had championed a weak yen may resign.

The dollar fell to 104.455 yen, from 105.340. It dropped to 1.5300 Deutsche marks from 1.5361.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Many economists expect an economic recovery and rising interest rates in Japan, both of which are good for the yen.

The dollar also fell against the yen after a Japanese news report that a top finance ministry official, Eisuke Sakakibara, may resign. Mr. Sakakibara is credited with pursuing a policy of weakening the yen.

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 1.2465 Swiss francs from 1.2500 and to 5.1511 French francs from 5.1870.

"Sales of stocks and bonds on the American market weakened the dollar a bit," said Kit Jukes of NatWest Capital Markets. But he added that the data revive prospects for an increase in U.S. interest rates, and hence is a "medium-term support factor" for the dollar.

Mr. Jukes said traders may have "buried the mark too early." The Bundesbank's decision on Thursday to keep key interest rates steady did not affect the mark, he added. The Bundesbank decided to leave its discount and Lombard rates unchanged at its regular council meeting, in line with economists' expectations.

The pound remained fragile as Britain voted in local elections, which are expected to result in another black eye for the governing Conservative Party.

But the British currency still managed to gain on the dollar, rising to $1.5025 from $1.4925.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	307	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
ARC	826	2¾	2 11/16	2¾	—1/16
ARM F pf	880	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
AdvMed	514	2⅞	2 11/16	2¾	—⅛
AdvPhot	523	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
AirWat	1233	6 1/16	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
AHoagen	191	11½	11¼	11⅜	—
Alfin	1339	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
Alohaln	200	11¼	11	11	—⅛
AlpinGr	309	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
Amdhl	4943	12⅛	12	12	—¼
AIM 84	295	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—1/16
AIM 85	304	14⅝	14½	14½	—
AIM 88	130	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
Am List	121	30⅞	30⅝	30½	—½
AmerPag	192	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅛
Ampex n	25452	10⅝	9 9/16	10¼	+½
Andrea	359	15⅞	14¾	15¼	—⅜
Anuhco	995	7 13/16	7 11/16	7 13/16	+⅛
Astrotc	436	6 7/16	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
Atari	6933	5⅝	4 15/16	5⅛	+⅛
Audvox	2717	5¼	4⅝	5 1/16	+½
AurorEl	349	3⅛	3 1/16	3⅛	+¼
Autotote	142	3¼	3 1/16	3⅛	—⅛
Azco	537	1 11/16	1 9/16	1⅝	—
BAT Ind	6759	15 9/16	15¼	15 9/16	—
Balnty n	347	14½	14	14	—½
BT dep	310	25⅛	24¾	24¾	—⅛
Bayou	163	4⅛	4⅛	4 1/16	—1/16
BemaGold	1582	3 11/16	3 9/16	3 11/16	—
BentPh s	167	2½	2⅜	2 7/16	—1/16
BioR A	275	51	49⅝	49¾	—⅜
Biovail s	604	28¾	27⅞	28	—¾
BlondT n	221	12	11¾	12	—
BogenC n	527	3 9/16	3½	3½	—1/16
Bowne	156	18⅜	18	18⅛	—
Brandn	980	39⅛	37⅞	38	—1¼
Brscn g	130	19¾	19½	19⅝	—
CE Frnk	282	2⅞	2½	2½	—
CSTEnt	434	½	7/16	½	+1/16
Cablvsn	1257	49⅝	47⅞	48⅛	—1⅛
Cablvs pf	1464	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
Cabletel	863	4⅛	3 15/16	4	+⅛
Calton	145	½	⅜	½	—
Cambior	159	14	13⅞	14	—
Cambrx	154	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—⅝
CasNeAM	180	34⅝	34	34	—½
CentenT s	860	21⅜	20½	20½	—1
CFCda g	818	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
ChadThr s	143	14½	14	14½	+⅜
ChmpH	163	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	—⅛
CheySoft	23389	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	—⅞
CliffFin n	845	10½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
CoastD	129	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
Cognitm	199	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
ColLb	2559	13⅜	12⅝	13	+⅜
Comforce	444	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+⅝
CompTek	273	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+½
Comptrc	242	2⅛	2	2⅛	—1/16
CornNG	449	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—
Crcdo wt	1478	1⅛	1	1	+1/16
CrdluRT n	378	11⅝	11	11⅝	
Cross	168	15⅞	15⅜	15½	—⅛
CrnCP B	121	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
ecCrwnL	128	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cycomm s	1351	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	—½
DI Ind	774	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	—⅛
DakotaM	249	2⅝	2½	2½	
Datamet	466	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—⅝
Dataram	547	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	—⅛
DaytMin n	873	7⅝	7⅜	7½	—⅛
DelGlob	1435	9¼	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
DenAmer	468	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+⅛
DiagRet	182	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Diacon	6967	18	14⅝	15½	+1⅛
Digic wt	308	⅜	⅜	⅜	—⅛
DigitCT	201	2½	2⅜	2 7/16	—1/16
DryCal	168	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
ecETS Int	160	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
EZEM A	188	16	14¼	14⅞	—1⅛
EZEM B	165	14⅝	13⅝	13½	—1⅛
EchoBay	4525	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	—⅜
Edisto	320	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
Edtek	34060	1 11/16	1 9/16	1 9/16	+1/16
ElPasoE n	2026	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
EmerR	309	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
ElzaBk	704	18⅞	17½	17½	—⅝
Epitope	312	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
EquusII rt	313	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
FemHlth	331	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
Fibrbd	230	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
FtAust	735	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
FAusPr	3047	8⅝	8½	8½	—1/16
Fiber	129	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
FlaRck	190	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
FrstLb	960	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	—⅝
ForlPet	523	3⅝	3 9/16	3⅝	—
FountPw	244	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	—⅛
FreqEl	310	5 15/16	5	5 15/16	+1 1/16
Frischs	247	10½	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
GA Fnd n	428	11¼	11	11	—¼
GST Tele	6524	11¼	10⅝	11	+⅛
Gainsco	978	11⅛	10⅛	10¼	—1
GamaB	165	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
GaylCh	5261	10¼	9⅝	9 11/16	—⅝
GaylC wt	956	9 9/16	9⅝	9 9/16	—1 1/16
GelmSci	122	27	26¾	26¾	—⅛
GnAuto	4437	3⅛	3	3 1/16	+¼
GnEmp	1170	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
GiantFd	999	32⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—1
Glatflt	590	17	16½	16⅞	+⅛
Globlink	846	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	—1
GoVideo	507	1 7/16	1⅛	1⅛	—1/16
GoVd wt	121	1/32	1/32	1/32	—
GldStarR	764	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
GldFld	323	⅛	1/16	1/16	+1/16
GormRup	279	14¼	14	14¼	—½
Grand g	226	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16	+1/16
GreyLine	1158	3⅜	3⅝	3 11/16	+1/16
GrdGam	138	14⅝	14½	14⅛	—¼
GrSimec	195	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
Gundle	193	7	6⅝	7	+¼
Halsey	321	6⅝	6 11/16	6 11/16	—1/16
HanaOr	663	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—
HarvDu	2689	1 9/16	1 7/16	1 9/16	+⅛
Han wtB	707	11/16	⅝	11/16	—
Harken	7135	2⅞	2 9/16	2 9/16	—1/16
Hasbro	3103	37½	36⅞	37	—⅛
HawAir n	394	3 7/16	3¼	3 7/16	+3/16
HlthPro s	346	5	4½	4⅞	—½
HltPlanet	142	8	7⅝	8	+¼
Heart n	2957	6 11/16	6½	6½	—½
Hemlo g	970	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
HiShearT	161	8½	7⅞	7⅞	—
HooperH	253	10¼	10	10	—¼
HovnEn	445	6¼	6 3/16	6⅛	—⅛
IGI	1632	7⅝	7 1/16	7⅛	+⅛
Identix	2489	13⅜	12¼	13⅛	+⅞
ImpCM n	274	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—½
ImpOil g	130	40¼	40	40	—½
Incstar	327	4 11/16	4½	4⅝	—1/16
Intelcm	1515	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
InCIPd	838	2 7/16	2⅜	2⅜	—1/16
InterDig	2214	8 5/16	8 1/16	8¼	—¼
ecInkrine	630	3⅞	3½	3½	—⅛
Informgri	231	16⅝	16	16⅛	—⅛
IRIS	740	7 13/16	7⅝	7 11/16	+⅛
IonLaser	437	21½	20¾	21	—⅛
IvaxCp	4881	29⅝	29	29	—½
JanBell	178	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
KFX Inc	414	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	—⅜
KV Ph A	148	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
KatzM	203	14⅝	14⅜	14½	—⅛
Keane	312	39	38⅝	39	—⅛
Kirby	288	17⅞	17 11/16	17⅞	+⅛
KnogNA	524	8⅝	7⅞	8	—⅛
KogrEq	310	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+⅛
LXRBiot	414	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
LaBarg	1718	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	—⅜
Landaur	2794	21	20	20⅜	—½
Laser	6502	19	16⅞	16⅞	—2⅛
LsrTech	702	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
MAI Sy n	1020	8⅝	7½	7⅞	+⅛
MSR	574	1	⅞	1	—
MacNSc	182	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
Magellan	3135	23⅛	22	23	+⅛
MagnPet	162	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+1/16
MedcR	386	10⅞	10	10⅞	—⅛
Media	137	38⅝	38⅜	38½	
MediaLog	284	6 13/16	6⅜	6⅝	—⅛
Mdcore	227	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—½
Mediq	264	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
MedQst	442	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
MLRus97wt	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	+1/16
Metromda	1465	14⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—⅝
Microtel	384	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+1/16
MidABc	127	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
MoogA	434	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
MorgnGp	125	9⅛	9	9	—
MSNik 97wt	240	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	—½
MovieStr	543	1	⅞	⅞	+1/16
Munvst	885	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
MyersInd	372	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
NTNCom	691	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
NVR	967	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
NVR wt	149	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
Nabors	1434	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
NatlBev	123	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
NtPatnt s	139	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
NatAlt	169	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
NY Tim	2148	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	—
NA Vacc	4519	22⅝	20⅝	22⅞	+2
Novavx n	1070	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
OmniMult	237	10⅝	10	10⅝	—½
Oncor	1373	6 9/16	6⅛	6½	+⅛
Oncormd	1621	7⅝	7	7⅝	+11/16
Orgnon s	454	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	—⅜
PC Quote	624	10	9 9/16	9⅝	—⅜
PGECap pt	125	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	+⅛
PLC Sys	8374	27⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—3⅛
PLM	203	3⅝	3 9/16	3⅝	+1/16
PoxsnC	367	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
PegGld	1977	14⅝	14	14¼	—
PhxNet	519	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
PhnxRs s	401	25½	24	24¾	—⅜
PicoPd	303	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+⅛
PinRsc	6752	12¼	11¾	11¾	—⅛
Polymed	191	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Polyph	214	3⅝	3½	3 9/16	+1/16
Polyvsn n	183	2 7/16	2 5/16	2⅜	—1/16
PortSys	159	13/16	⅝	⅝	—
PrpdLg	5073	20⅛	19¼	19⅝	+¼
Pricell s	442	13⅛	12⅝	13¼	+⅛
PropCT	586	10⅝	10¼	10½	+⅜
PsycCp	372	7⅛	6⅞	6 15/16	—⅛
ecPyrocp	739	2⅝	2⅝	2½	—
RF Pow	585	5 9/16	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
RedEmp	223	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
RepaBel	122	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
Reliv	297	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—1/16
Riser	374	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+⅜
Rotonic	384	1¼	1 3/16	1⅛	—1/16
RoyalO g	2763	4⅞	4½	4 9/16	—
SalDEC	715	49	48⅝	49	+⅛
ecSchfEx	198	6¼	5⅞	6	+⅜
ScotBcp n	1629	11⅞	11⅝	11 13/16	+⅛
Servico	379	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
ShefldMd	698	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
SgniTech	424	8⅛	7 13/16	8	—
SmlBln	126	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	—⅛
SPDR	12935	65⅛	64 21/32	64 19/32	—1⅛
SP Mid	2183	47 7/16	46 15/16	46 15/16	—9/32
Struther	897	3 9/16	3⅜	3½	—⅛
Sulcus	1802	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
SumtTx	292	10	9⅞	10	+1/16
SwngSl n	737	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+3/16
TecOpS s	165	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	—⅛
Techn	247	13¼	13	13	—⅛
Techntrl	148	35¼	35	35	—⅜
TelasPw	494	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
TelnR	126	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
TelDta	761	46⅛	45⅝	46	—½
Tenera	296	1 5/16	1¼	1 5/16	—
TexBiotch	14885	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+11/16
TexBt wt	1685	1⅛	⅞	1 1/16	+1/16
TexMer	2306	11⅛	10⅛	10½	—⅛
Thermed	470	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—⅛
ThmoCrd	533	72½	69	69⅛	—3⅛
TmEco	608	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	—
ThmFib s	440	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+⅛
Thrinst	444	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	+⅛
ThrmPw	310	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—
ThrSent n	191	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
ThrmTer	158	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
Thmolse s	657	32¼	31½	31⅝	—⅜
Thmost n	575	16⅝	16	16⅜	—½
Thermotx	148	52⅞	52½	52½	—⅜
Tofutti	189	13/16	¾	¾	+1/16
TopSrce	1875	6⅝	6 7/16	6⅝	+⅛
TotlPet	552	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
TWA wt	254	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—⅛
TWA n	11209	18⅜	17¾	17¾	—⅞
Transcis	381	5⅛	4 15/16	5⅛	—
TrnsTech	142	5⅛	5	5 1/16	+1/16
Triton	385	½	7/16	½	—
TubMex	5222	9 1/16	8⅝	8 11/16	—1/16
TurnB B	134	27	26⅝	26⅞	—⅛
US Alc	1834	3¼	3 1/16	3 1/16	—
UTI Eng	420	12	11⅝	12	+¼
UnivMbl	145	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
UGrdn	127	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
US Bio wt	889	7½	7	7¼	—¼
USBiosci s	5960	17⅝	17	17½	—⅛
US Cell	179	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅜
Urohlt wt s	143	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
Urohlth s	442	15¼	14¼	14⅜	—⅞
VKAdMO	177	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—½
VKSelS	178	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
Viacom	569	40¾	40¼	40½	—½
ViacB	8015	42	41⅜	41⅜	—½
Viac wtC	818	1 1/16	15/16	15/16	—1/16
Viac wtE	950	3 9/16	3½	3 9/16	—1/16
Vitronic	356	2 5/16	2 5/16	2 5/16	—
WPIT	333	16¼	16	16¼	—
Webcolnd	161	8⅛	7⅞	8	+1/16
WelGrd	153	4⅛	4 1/16	4 1/16	—1/16
WendtBr	528	1½	1¼	1¼	+⅛
WIRET	170	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
WhitmEd	235	19	17⅞	18⅝	—⅜
WirelessT	401	17¼	16⅞	17	—½
ecWizTch	3733	6 9/16	5 15/16	6⅛	+⅛
WEBAstla n	1456	10⅞	10 11/16	10 13/16	+⅛
WEBFra n	193	13 9/16	13 5/16	13½	+⅛
WEBGer n	143	12 13/16	12 13/16	12 13/16	—
WEB HK n	195	13½	13 5/16	13 7/16	—1/16
WEB Ita n	379	15⅝	15⅛	15 9/16	+1/16
WEB Jpn n	612	16 5/16	16⅛	16¼	—1/16
WEB Sing n	323	12 11/16	12 9/16	12 9/16	—1/16
XCL Ltd	1585	⅝	9/16	9/16	
Xytron	188	2 9/16	2 5/16	2 7/16	—1/16

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5524.64	5574.86	5475.51	5498.27	—76.95
Trans	2206.19	2211.07	2189.63	2192.79	—16.57
Util	208.77	209.96	207.17	207.66	—2.30
Comp	1813.41	1824.82	1798.88	1804.06	—20.83

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	777.64	764.44	766.04	—11.60
Transp.	526.55	520.56	522.82	— 1.63
Utilities	192.09	188.05	188.13	— 3.96
Finance	65.48	63.47	63.60	— 1.88
SP 500	654.58	642.13	643.38	—11.20
SP 100	630.20	618.56	620.05	—10.15

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	351.53	345.60	346.21	—5.32
Industrials	447.54	440.76	441.65	—5.89
Transp.	334.98	331.53	332.45	—2.18
Utility	248.36	243.65	243.90	—4.46
Finance	289.07	282.08	282.47	—6.60

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1197.54	1179.53	1179.53	—20.13
Industrials	1125.59	1111.34	1111.34	—15.03
Banks	1049.34	1043.59	1043.59	—7.61
Insurance	1289.54	1272.43	1272.43	—21.70
Finance	1288.43	1279.92	1280.83	—11.68
Transp.	907.19	897.33	897.80	—12.43

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	593.80	588.65	588.97	—4.81

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.79	— 0.03
10 Utilities	98.53	+0.32
10 Industrials	105.05	— 0.38

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ZenithE	85911	13⅝	12	13	+¾
MicrnT	69805	38⅞	36⅝	37⅝	+⅜
AT&T	64870	60¼	58⅝	59¼	—1⅛
FordM	51399	36⅞	35½	35¾	—1
FedNM	49550	30¼	29⅛	29⅜	—1⅛
Merck	48082	60	58	58¾	—2
WalMart	45704	24 11/16	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
TelMex	44599	34⅝	33⅜	33¼	—1⅛
Hanson	35608	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
IBM	34906	109⅞	107⅞	108⅛	+⅛
BayNtwk s	33150	32⅜	31⅝	32	—⅛
WMX Tc	31903	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
LSI Log s	31164	37½	35⅝	35⅝	—⅞
K mart	30353	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
TenetHlt	28388	20½	19½	19½	—1 1/16

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SunMic s	82781	59⅝	55⅛	57	+1⅜
Intel s	78102	68⅞	67⅜	68	+⅛
ApldMat s	65040	41⅜	39¼	40	—⅜
IMP	64312	18	16⅝	17 13/16	+1 1/16
Iomega s	62244	61⅝	57½	57⅞	—2⅝
Cisco s	61353	52¼	50	50⅜	—2½
Amati	59937	24⅜	20¼	22½	—
Microsoft	54430	115¼	111⅛	111⅛	—3½
Compartr	54070	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Amgen s	45836	57⅜	53⅛	53½	—4
MCI	41070	29⅜	27⅞	28¼	—1⅛
US HlthC	37936	52¼	51	51	—1⅛
3Com s	34983	47⅜	46⅛	47⅜	—1
Novell	34089	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
PSINet	33821	19	16⅜	16⅝	—1⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Edtek	34060	1 11/16	1 9/16	1 9/16	+1/16
Ampex n	25452	10⅝	9 9/16	10¼	+½
CheySoft	23389	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	—⅞
TexBiotch	14885	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+11/16
SPDR	12935	65⅛	64 21/32	64 19/32	—1⅛
TWA n	11209	18⅜	17¾	17¾	—⅞
PLC Sys	8374	27⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—3⅛
ViacB	8015	42	41⅜	41⅜	—½
Harken	7135	2⅞	2 9/16	2 9/16	—1/16
Diacon	6967	18	14⅝	15½	+1⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	557	1301
Declined	2012	1044
Unchanged	586	799
Total issues	3155	3144
New Highs	81	131
New Lows	30	10

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1451	2149
Declined	2375	1703
Unchanged	1626	1600
Total issues	5452	5452
New Highs	228	311
New Lows	40	25

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	212	330
Declined	383	247
Unchanged	188	204
Total issues	783	781
New Highs	26	42
New Lows	6	5

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	441.07	492.87
Amex	34.88	44.14
Nasdaq	599.78	654.27

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Sun Energy Partnr	-	.07	5-17	6-10
STOCK SPLIT				
Fulcrum Tech 2 for 1 split.				
Godzooks 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Apartment Inv	Q	.425	5-8	5-15
Kemper Intermd	M	.055	5-15	5-31
MFS Charter Inco	M	.073	5-15	5-31
MFS Intermd Inco	M	.05	5-15	5-31
Money Store	Q	.025	5-15	6-1
Monsanto Co	Q	.75	5-15	6-12
Seven Hills	Q	.09	5-10	5-31
REDUCED				
MFS Muni Inco Tr	M	.056	5-15	5-31
REGULAR				
Amli Resident	Q	.43	5-9	5-20
BankAmerica Cp	Q	.54	5-20	6-12
BkAmer adjpf A	-	.8125	5-15	5-31
BkAmer adjpf B	-	1.50	5-15	5-31
Capitol Bncp Ltd	Q	.09	5-1	6-1
Carlisle Cos	Q	.22	5-17	6-1
Computer Lang	Q	.10	5-15	5-30
Donnelley,RR.	Q	.18	5-10	6-1
Emerging MktFltRt	M	.1325	5-14	5-31
Empire District	Q	.32	6-1	6-15
Equifax Inc	Q	.0825	5-24	6-14
FL Rock	S	.25	6-14	7-1
Fst FedSv Sioux	Q	.18	5-15	5-31
Gilbert Assoc A	Q	.20	5-15	6-11
Global Partnerinco	M	.118	5-14	5-31
Imasco Ltd	g	.27	5-29	6-28
Kemper Strat Inco	M	.145	5-15	5-31
Lillian Vernon	Q	.07	5-15	6-3
McDonald Co Inv	Q	.085	5-15	5-24
Piper Jaffray	Q	.075	5-28	6-11
Providian Corp	Q	.25	6-1	6-15
Pulaski Furn	Q	.16	6-3	6-17
Petro Cda Inst	g	.05	6-3	7-1
Petro Cda VVS	g	.05	6-3	7-1
Regency Rlty	Q	.405	5-13	5-28
Rockwell Intl	Q	.29	5-13	6-3
Salomn Brs HiInco	M	.125	5-14	5-31
Salomon WW Inco	M	.118	5-14	5-31
Span-Amer Med	Q	.025	5-17	6-5
Union Camp	Q	.45	6-4	6-13
Universal Corp	Q	.255	7-8	8-5
Wackenhut A	c	.065	5-16	6-3
Winthrop Resrce	Q	.04	6-14	7-1
Zweig Total Ret	M	.07	5-13	5-28

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual; c-also payable on class B.

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

May 2, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	5.07	4.75	4.76¼	—0.11¼	14,613
Jul 96	4.78¼	4.57½	4.58½	—0.07¼	167,520
Sep 96	3.86¼	3.65½	3.66	—0.08¼	58,973
Dec 96	3.42	3.26	3.26½	—0.10¼	135,580
Mar 97	3.47	3.31½	3.31¼	—0.11¼	14,845

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 95,889
Wed's open int 401,151 off 1120

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	251.00	244.90	245.40	—2.80	4,727
Jul 96	256.80	248.70	249.30	—2.80	52,995
Aug 96	256.50	248.30	248.80	—3.30	11,906
Sep 96	252.40	245.00	245.20	—2.80	7,285
Oct 96	247.00	241.80	241.00	—2.80	3,247
Dec 96	247.50	240.50	240.70	—2.90	15,402

Est. sales 15,000 Wed's. sales 26,041
Wed's open int 98,071 off 2228

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	28.23	27.47	27.49	—0.17	4,272
Jul 96	28.65	27.85	27.86	—0.19	53,989
Aug 96	28.75	28.00	28.03	—0.15	10,441
Sep 96	28.95	28.15	28.18	—0.08	4,327
Oct 96	29.10	28.20	28.30	—0.05	3,236
Dec 96	29.30	28.55	28.55	—0.06	16,903

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,184
Wed's open int 95,452 up 589

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	8.27	8.02	8.02¼	—0.07¼	8,208
Jul 96	8.35	8.09	8.09½	—0.08	78,962
Aug 96	8.33	8.07½	8.07¼	—0.08½	11,431
Sep 96	8.11	7.87	7.87½	—0.08½	6,167
Nov 96	7.99	7.77½	7.78¼	—0.07¼	78,883

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 57,630
Wed's open int 190,201 off 1496

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	6.90	6.17	6.20	—0.56	1,299
Jul 96	6.17	5.67	5.67	—0.30	60,923
Sep 96	6.11	5.58	5.59½	—0.28½	14,859
Dec 96	6.19	5.63	5.65	—0.28	17,216

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 34,890
Wed's open int 97,172 off 590

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	59.75	59.50	59.75	+1.50	34,452
Aug 96	62.02	61.40	62.02	+1.50	24,449
Oct 96	64.17	63.40	63.80	+1.13	18,202
Dec 96	62.60	61.70	61.85	+0.52	10,477
Feb 97	62.80	62.10	62.32	+0.57	8,498
Apr 97	65.00	64.70	64.75	+0.40	1,422

Est. sales 15,207 Wed's. sales 23,135
Wed's open int 98,414 up 1525

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	52.82	51.62	52.82	+1.50	5,205
Aug 96	55.32	54.10	55.32	+1.50	9,249
Sep 96	57.10	56.10	57.10	+1.50	2,488
Oct 96	58.75	57.60	58.70	+1.45	3,379
Nov 96	60.45	59.42	60.30	+1.23	1,700
Jan 97	61.60	60.60	61.00	+0.75	780

Est. sales 5,393 Wed's. sales 5,513
Wed's open int 23,360 up 517

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	60.85	59.40	59.62	—0.73	17,312
Jul 96	59.65	57.40	57.47	—0.60	8,117
Aug 96	53.95	53.22	53.45	—0.17	5,377
Oct 96	48.77	48.25	48.50	+0.08	4,454
Dec 96	52.25	51.80	52.12	+0.17	4,110
Feb 97	73.25	72.55	72.92	+0.07	745

Est. sales 7,740 Wed's. sales 10,433
Wed's open int 40,835 up 778

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	90.22	88.00	90.22	+2.00	3,186
Jul 96	89.35	86.55	88.85	+1.50	5,542
Aug 96	86.72	84.00	85.70	+0.98	1,941
Feb 97	84.70	82.80	84.85	+1.25	444
Mar 97	84.40	82.80	84.20	—0.20	24
May 98			85.80	—0.20	53

Est. sales 4,436 Wed's. sales 1,600
Wed's open int 11,192 up 98

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	1380	1380	1378	+3	241
Jul 96	1409	1367	1387	—1	32,561
Sep 96	1416	1377	1397	—	17,930
Dec 96	1416	1388	1404	—3	17,437
Mar 97	1406	1398	1414	+2	14,031

Est. sales 7,952 Wed's. sales 6,606
Wed's open int 96,522 off 807

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	129.75	126.00	128.35		944
Jul 96	128.50	124.75	127.38	+0.30	19,957
Sep 96	127.25	124.00	126.50	+0.45	4,737
Dec 96	125.50	123.50	125.40	+1.10	2,556

Est. sales 6,100 Wed's. sales 5,286
Wed's open int 29,196 up 39

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jul 96	10.58	10.36	10.40	+0.07	59,611
Oct 96	10.55	10.40	10.47	+0.07	35,403
Mar 97	10.56	10.39	10.52	+0.12	24,792
May 97	10.49	10.32	10.45	+0.10	5,980

Est. sales 17,325 Wed's. sales 8,815
Wed's open int 130,233 off 955

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	130.05	128.10	129.95	—0.10	747
Jul 96	133.10	131.50	131.65	—1.40	14,423
Sep 96	132.00	131.05	131.20	—0.65	3,467
Nov 96	127.00	126.00	126.45	+0.95	989

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,588
Wed's open int 23,173 off 1342

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96			394.10	+0.80	2
Jun 96	395.80	393.60	395.70	+0.80	182,229
Jul 96			396.90	+0.80	
Aug 96	398.30	396.30	398.20	+0.90	21,015
Oct 96	400.50	398.70	400.70	+1.00	5,488
Dec 96	403.50	401.00	403.20	+1.10	27,128
Feb 97			405.70	+1.20	5,185
Apr 97			408.20	+1.30	6,361

Est. sales 39,000 Wed's. sales 44,965
Wed's open int 208,788 up 2130

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	123.70	122.40	122.55	—0.35	8,315
Jun 96	122.90	121.80	121.85	—0.30	3,152
Jul 96	121.45	119.80	120.05	—0.55	24,997
Aug 96	120.00	120.00	118.80	—0.60	743
Sep 96	118.50	117.20	117.45	—0.75	4,216
Oct 96			116.20	—0.75	501
Nov 96			114.90	—0.85	437
Dec 96	115.10	113.60	113.65	—0.95	6,393
Jan 97	113.10	113.00	112.55	—0.95	368

Est. sales 8,000 Wed's. sales 8,090
Wed's open int 52,128 up 657

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	537.5	530.0	537.1	—0.5	1,270
Jul 96	543.5	534.0	542.0	—0.5	65,163
Sep 96	549.0	540.0	547.1	—0.4	13,684
Dec 96	556.0	548.0	554.7	—0.2	9,492
Jan 97			557.9	—0.2	6
Mar 97			562.5	+0.1	3,566
May 97			567.4	+0.1	809
Jun 97			539.6	—0.5	5

Est. sales 15,000 Wed's. sales 24,463
Wed's open int 97,444 off 1169

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jul 96	409.50	405.50	407.80	+1.80	19,798
Oct 96	412.00	411.00	410.70	+1.80	3,358
Jan 97	413.00	413.00	413.50	+1.80	910
Apr 97			416.20	+1.80	1,318

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,901
Wed's open int 25,384 off 44

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1620½	1621½	1601.00	1602.00
Forward	1651.00	1652.00	1633.00	1634.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2708.00	2713.00	2698.00	2703.00
Forward	2620.00	2622.00	2607.00	2608.00
Lead				
Spot	831.00	833.00	808.00	810.00
Forward	821.00	822.00	799.00	800.00
Nickel				
Spot	8065.00	8075.00	7945.00	7955.00
Forward	8150.00	8155.00	8045.00	8050.00
Tin				
Spot	6585.00	6595.00	6540.00	6550.00
Forward	6585.00	6595.00	6550.00	6560.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1036.00	1037.00	1026½	1027½
Forward	1061.00	1062.00	1052.00	1053.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	95.01	94.95	94.96	—0.03	9,727
Sep 96	94.80	94.66	94.66	—0.12	5,309
Dec 96	94.56	94.40	94.41	—0.12	873

Est. sales 1,304 Wed's. sales 660
Wed's open int 15,909 up 97

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	106-025	105-05	105-075	— 24	169,912
Sep 96	105-25	104-28	104-30	— 245	11,597
Dec 96			104-105	— 245	35

Est. sales 65,000 Wed's. sales 42,078
Wed's open int 181,544 up 869

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	107-19	106-09	106-13	—1 02	289,764
Sep 96	107-08	106-00	106-02	—1 03	40,425
Dec 96	105-18	105-14	105-15	—1 03	3,578

Est. sales 133,733 Wed's. sales 87,910
Wed's open int 333,987 up 4721

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	109-08	107-08	107-14	—1 22	347,909
Sep 96	108-22	106-24	106-28	—1 22	28,661
Dec 96	107-22	106-09	106-12	—1 22	5,845
Mar 97	106-08	106-00	105-31	—1 22	935

Est. sales 510,000 Wed's. sales 361,645
Wed's open int 383,409 up 4572

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	104-10	103-04	103-06	—0-30	121,899
Sep 96	104-11	104-11	104-05	—0-30	200

Est. sales: 57,159. Prev. sales: 34,061
Prev. open int.: 122,236 up 171

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	97.09	96.38	96.40	—0.52	194,674
Sep 96	95.74	95.53	95.48	—0.53	9,598

Est. sales: 189,974. Prev. sales: 63,722
Prev. open int.: 204,274 off 1,772

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	123.66	123.18	123.26	—0.32	157,484
Sep 96	122.08	121.70	121.78	—0.32	11,036
Dec 97	120.80	120.72	120.58	—0.32	6,110
Mar 97	0.00	0.00	120.58	—0.32	232

Est. volume: 162,023. Open int.: 174,862 up 10,761.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	115.03	113.94	113.98	—0.04	64,034
Sep 96	114.11	113.33	113.35	Unch.	878

Est. sales: 48,566. Prev. sales: 17,754
Prev. open int.: 64,912 up 168

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	94.520	94.480	94.480	—30	16,739
Jun 96	94.510	94.460	94.460	—50	372,234
Jul 96	94.450	94.380	94.380	—60	3,079
Sep 96	94.310	94.160	94.170	—120	352,635
Dec 96	94.020	93.830	93.850	—140	335,990
Mar 97	93.840	93.630	93.650	—160	248,577
Jun 97	93.680	93.440	93.470	—180	209,808
Mar 00	92.890	92.660	92.670	—200	29,091

Est. sales 743,677 Wed's. sales 396,975
Wed's open int 2,429,182 off 7940

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	1.5036	1.4890	1.5014	+112	59,706
Sep 96	1.5020	1.4920	1.5000	+114	254
Dec 96			1.4988	+114	34
Mar 97			1.4976	+114	4

Est. sales 182,394 Wed's. sales 22,053
Wed's open int 59,998 off 1155

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	.7366	.7340	.7343	—10	34,801
Sep 96	.7374	.7353	.7353	—10	2,389
Dec 96	.7381	.7365	.7361	—10	2,388
Mar 97			.7367	—10	453

Est. sales 5,261 Wed's. sales 4,063
Wed's open int 40,251 up 1578

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	.6560	.6513	.6555	+28	85,490
Sep 96	.6592	.6553	.6593	+28	3,627
Dec 96	.6625	.6600	.6635	+28	582
Mar 97			.6679	+28	21

Est. sales 28,691 Wed's. sales 17,417
Wed's open int 89,720 off 1001

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	.009638	.009518	.009633	+82	62,326
Sep 96	.009750	.009640	.009749	+84	2,610
Dec 96	.009865	.009833	.009864	+86	1,095

Est. sales 29,252 Wed's. sales 114,883
Wed's open int 67,122 off 1368

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	.8078	.7997	.8064	+34	42,996
Sep 96	.8140	.8075	.8137	+35	1,891
Dec 96			.8213	+35	681

Est. sales 19,798 Wed's. sales 14,349
Wed's open int 45,571 off 276

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	94.07	93.99	94.00	—0.03	79,982
Sep 96	93.93	93.82	93.82	—0.07	60,447
Dec 96	93.61	93.48	93.48	—0.08	59,186
Mar 97	93.17	93.01	93.01	—0.12	46,704
Jun 97	92.77	92.60	92.60	—0.13	38,460
Sep 97	92.48	92.31	92.31	—0.13	27,159
Dec 97	92.29	92.13	92.12	—0.13	17,374
Mar 98	92.14	91.96	91.96	—0.16	11,129
Jun 98	92.02	91.84	91.84	—0.16	2,022
Sep 98	91.93	91.81	91.77	—0.14	6,952
Dec 98	91.86	91.72	91.70	—0.14	8,198
Mar 99	91.79	91.65	91.64	—0.14	1,862

Est. sales: 65,831. Prev. sales: 43,595
Prev. open int.: 366,475 up 1,544

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	96.86	96.78	96.80	—0.03	287,701
Sep 96	96.90	96.81	96.82	—0.05	236,404
Dec 96	96.71	96.60	96.61	—0.07	195,966
Mar 97	96.39	96.27	96.28	—0.08	132,623
Jun 97	96.01	95.88	95.88	—0.09	98,818
Sep 97	95.65	95.52	95.53	—0.10	75,768
Dec 97	95.27	95.14	95.14	—0.10	54,784
Mar 98	94.95	94.83	94.83	—0.10	25,510
Jun 98	94.63	94.52	94.52	—0.09	21,736
Sep 98	94.33	94.22	94.22	—0.09	15,982
Dec 98	94.03	93.93	93.92	—0.09	14,236
Mar 99	93.77	93.69	93.66	—0.09	8,584

Est. sales: 153,205. Prev. sales: 71,254
Prev. open int.: 1,087,432 up 955

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	96.14	96.08	96.09	—0.04	56,454
Sep 96	96.14	96.08	96.09	—0.04	50,046
Dec 96	95.98	95.92	95.94	—0.04	23,015
Mar 97	95.73	95.68	95.71	—0.02	21,122
Jun 97	95.46	95.41	95.43	—0.03	12,666
Sep 97	95.15	95.11	95.14	—0.03	6,899
Dec 97	94.86	94.82	94.84	—0.03	6,580
Mar 98	94.64	94.60	94.61	—0.03	4,666
Jun 98	94.42	94.40	94.40	—0.05	3,051
Sep 98	94.19	94.18	94.18	—0.07	2,067
Dec 98	94.01	93.95	93.96	—0.07	2,001
Mar 99	93.71	93.71	93.71	—0.09	2,868

Est. volume: 40,484. Open int.: 197,435 up 803.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	91.40	91.21	91.31	—0.01	52,297
Sep 96	91.98	91.82	91.88	Unch.	31,361
Dec 96	92.15	92.05	92.05	—0.01	22,650
Mar 97	92.10	92.01	92.01	Unch.	8,960
Jun 97	91.97	91.87	91.87	+0.01	4,307
Sep 97	91.76	91.71	91.71	+0.01	2,984

Est. sales: 23,354. Prev. sales: 9,392
Prev. open int.: 122,461 up 1,728

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	87.50	85.70	85.79	+0.84	219
Jul 96	88.60	85.75	85.83	—0.52	23,802
Oct 96	86.50	85.00	85.00	—0.18	3,518
Dec 96	84.20	83.45	83.55	—0.01	26,261
Mar 97	84.75	84.35	84.25	—0.02	3,080
May 97	85.05	84.71	85.00	+0.10	1,345

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 10,148
Wed's open int 60,846 up 710

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	55.25	53.70	53.70	—0.46	25,330
Jul 96	53.40	52.10	52.10	—0.43	15,409
Aug 96	52.85	51.80	51.80	—0.28	12,580
Sep 96	53.10	52.15	52.15	—0.78	6,806
Oct 96	53.70	53.50	53.70	+0.82	4,011
Nov 96	54.20	53.80	53.95	+0.52	3,760
Dec 96	54.75	54.00	54.00	+0.07	14,068
Jan 97	54.95	54.75	54.75	+0.62	4,459
Feb 97	54.50	54.10	54.10	+0.57	1,848
Mar 97	53.00	52.70	52.70	+0.62	1,290

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 22,587
Wed's open int 93,845 up 1544

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	21.45	20.69	20.81		97,311
Jul 96	20.36	19.78	19.80	—0.18	70,898
Aug 96	19.57	19.25	19.25	+0.03	51,006
Sep 96	19.10	18.80	18.80	+0.01	35,517
Oct 96	18.87	18.61	18.70	+0.10	24,770
Nov 96	18.68	18.53	18.54	+0.08	17,201
Dec 96	18.68	18.30	18.35	+0.02	31,457
Jan 97	18.35	18.35	18.35	+0.14	19,486
Feb 97	18.28	18.17	18.17	+0.08	17,261
May 97	18.10	18.10	18.10	+0.19	2,768
Jun 97	18.02	18.00	18.02	+0.15	13,197
Dec 97	17.90	17.80	17.80		16,543

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 102,713
Wed's open int 450,582 off 3082

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	2.220	2.185	2.185	—44	30,777
Jul 96	2.210	2.190	2.190	—34	20,894
Aug 96	2.285	2.185	2.185	—34	16,584
Sep 96	2.198	2.168	2.160	—32	15,017
Oct 96	2.185	2.165	2.170	—32	11,734
Nov 96	2.230	2.215	2.215	—27	8,174
Dec 96	2.330	2.295	2.295	—27	10,573
Jan 97	2.345	2.310	2.310	—22	5,296
Jan 97	2.140	2.137	2.140	+13	981
Feb 97	2.250	2.230	2.230	—15	3,504
Mar 97	2.080	2.055	2.070		3,392

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 17,795
Wed's open int 146,259 up 1817

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	69.40	67.00	68.25	+0.83	32,838
Jul 96	65.80	64.00	64.00	—0.25	17,407
Aug 96	62.15	60.75	60.80	—0.71	12,223
Sep 96	59.00	58.75	58.75	+0.64	3,902
Oct 96	55.55		55.55	+0.35	1,295
Dec 96	52.90	52.90	52.90	+0.55	899

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,774
Wed's open int 72,916 off 1765

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	168.50	164.00	165.50	+0.25	10,652
Jun 96	166.25	163.25	164.00	—0.75	13,585
July 96	164.75	162.75	163.50	+0.25	6,809
Aug 96	164.00	162.00	162.50	+0.25	6,537
Sep 96	164.00	163.00	162.75	—0.25	3,441
Oct 96	164.25	163.00	163.25	—0.75	1,674
Nov 96	N.T.	N.T.	163.75	—0.50	1,310
Dec 96	165.00	163.50	164.25	+0.50	7,153
Jan 96	163.75	163.75	163.75	+0.50	910

Est. sales: 14,480. Open int.: 52,760 up 1,344

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	657.20	640.30	642.90	—13.55	178,928
Sep 96	659.30	647.50	648.30	—13.70	7,640
Dec 96	665.00	654.50	655.20	—12.40	2,743
Mar 97	661.80	661.80	661.00	—13.05	239

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 61,854
Wed's open int 189,558 up 2062

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
May 96	2154.0	2122.0	2124.0	—15.00	25,778
Jun 96	2134.0	2103.0	2103.5	—15.00	27,607
Jul 96	2116.0	2115.5	2101.5	N.A.	0
Sep 96	2129.0	2127.0	2114.0	—15.00	10,215
Mar 97	2183.0	2160.0	2154.0	—14.00	3,338
Sep 97	2175.0	2175.0	2146.0	—14.00	3,645
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2204.0	—15.00	700

Est. volume: 27,805. Open int.: 81,283 off 8,651.

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Jun 96	3828.0	3828.0	3767.0	—50.0	59,733
Sep 96	3782.0	3782.0	3782.0	—50.0	3,641
Dec 96	N.T	N.T	3811.0	—50.0	276

Est. sales: 16,921. Prev. sales: 6,471.
Prev. open int.: 63,602 up 483.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,568.90	1,549.00
Reuters	2,110.60	2,096.40
D.J. Futures	156.58	156.50
CRB	256.78	257.96

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.726	0.719
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.28	1.26
Iron FOB, ton	167.00	167.00
Lead, lb	0.52	0.52
Silver, troy oz	5.34	5.38
Steel (scrap), ton	136.20	136.20
Zinc, lb	0.4990	0.5067

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

VW Prepares an India Venture

Pact Is Expected on Producing Skoda and Audi Cars

Bloomberg Business News

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG, Europe's largest automaker, said Thursday it planned to make its Skoda Felicia and Audi A6 models in India through a venture being negotiated with the Indian carmaker Eicher Motors Ltd.

"No final decision has been made," a VW spokesman said, but "the negotiations are going very positively, and an agreement will certainly be signed this year."

He said production could begin this year, but he would not confirm newspaper reports in India that VW planned to make 1,000 Felicia autos there this year and 40,000 a year by the end of the decade.

The Skoda Felicia, introduced in 1994, is a small hatchback similar to VW's Golf models. A station-wagon version was introduced last year. A Skoda pickup truck also is being considered, according to newspaper reports. The Audi A6 is a luxury sedan that is due to be upgraded next year.

■ Car Sales Jump in France

New-car sales in France rose 13.8 percent in April from a year earlier, but that was partly because of an increase in the number of working days, and non-French carmakers showed the biggest gains, Bloomberg reported from Paris, quoting the national automakers' association.

The association projected that if April had had the same number of working days in 1996 as in 1995, sales would have risen only 2.9 percent. This year, April had 21 working days, compared with 19 in 1995.

For all French carmakers, sales fell 1.0 percent in April but were up 3.5 percent for the first four months of 1996. Sales by PSA Peugeot Citroën, France's largest carmaker, rose 17.7 percent in April from a year earlier and 10.7 percent in the first four months, but Renault SA's sales fell 18.1 percent in April and 3.5 percent in the four months.

Non-French automakers' sales rose 39.4 percent in April and 27.3 percent in the four months. Separately, the Peugeot division of PSA Peugeot Citroën said it would close its largest French factory for four days because of weak demand.

Beef Scare Reins In Unilever's Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROTTERDAM — Unilever Group said Thursday that its net profit rose 3 percent in the first quarter, less than expected, as increased tax and interest payments and a write-off on British beef products kept growth in check.

The British-Dutch consumer-products conglomerate earned a net profit of 808 million guilders ($471.2 million), or 2.87 guilders per share, up from 783 million guilders, or 2.79 guilders, a year ago. Sales rose 7 percent, to 19.44 billion guilders.

While the write-off kept the increase below the 5 percent that was expected, analysts said Unilever was well on the way to recovery.

"The worst is over," said Henk Slotboom, an analyst at the brokerage Amstgeld. "But you have to see this in a time perspective. This year will still be a transition year."

In sterling terms, Unilever's net profit rose 6 percent, to £318 million ($476.9 million).

The company, whose products range from Persil detergent to Calvin Klein perfume and Magnum ice-cream, wrote off 38 million guilders in unsold frozen-beef products after the British government on March 20 admitted that "mad cow" disease might be linked to a rare brain disorder in humans.

With the exception of North America, where first-quarter operating margins rose to 6.9 percent from 4.0 percent, margins were lower in all sales regions.

Unilever shares closed at 234.9 guilders in Amsterdam, up 2.3, and at £12.09 in London, up 5 pence.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Nestlé Stock Rises on '96 Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Shares in Nestlé SA, the world's largest food concern, jumped Thursday after the company reported better-than-expected first-quarter sales and predicted an increase in profit for the full year.

Nestlé said revenue rose 4 percent in the quarter, to 13.5 billion Swiss francs ($10.85 billion).

Helmut O. Maucher, the company's chief executive, said he was optimistic that net profit would rise to more than 3 billion francs this year, compared with a 1995 profit of 2.92 billion francs. He said a decade of acquisitions and cost cuts that included shifting production to countries where labor is cheap would help profit grow in 1996.

He predicted that sales volume would rise by about 4 percent this year.

Following the news, Nestlé's registered shares rose 29 francs, or 2 percent, to 1,410 francs.

While its British-Dutch competitor, Unilever Group, bettered Nestlé's first-quarter sales increase with a 7 percent rise, some investors said they expected Nestlé's shares to outperform Unilever stock.

"This year could become a Nestlé year," said Daniel Hunziker, a fund manager for Union Bank of Switzerland. "The company benefits from a rising dollar, and there's optimism that raw material prices will decline."

Last year, the rise of the Swiss franc and high coffee prices halted profit growth. Nestlé said in March that its net profit fell 10 percent in 1995 from 3.25 billion francs in 1994.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Kohl, on Defensive, Maintains His Plan Will Bring New Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, accused by German trade unions of seeking to impose "pure capitalism" with a program of deep welfare cuts and pro-management moves, insisted Thursday that the government remained attached to "the social-market economy" as its basic policy.

Mr. Kohl reiterated that the aim of his program was to tackle unemployment, which stands at over four million, and stressed that the government was determined to implement its controversial plan despite strong opposition.

"The goal of creating and maintaining jobs justifies the action of the government," Mr. Kohl said, adding that economic performance was a condition for solidarity with the weakest in society. "Neither capitalism nor socialism are, on their own, in a position to bring about fairness — only the social-market economy can do that," he said.

Mr. Kohl said other important European industrial countries were taking similar measures to increase their competitiveness.

On the day after May Day demonstrations against his policies, the chancellor claimed that "the great majority of people in Germany" accepted the need for change. In reply to trade union objections, he said: "Whoever has nothing else in mind than the defense of his social gains is gambling with the future of our country. The government will not allow itself to be deterred from its course. I see it as my duty as chancellor to implement the necessary changes."

Unions say the government's program limits health insurance and benefits for the sick and unemployed, as well as raising the retirement age. They add that the plan makes it easy for companies to fire people or to employ them on fixed-term contracts, delays a child-benefit increase and eases taxes on corporations and the wealthy. *(AFP, AFX)*

■ Output Surged in March

German industrial output rose 2.1 percent in March over February, the largest monthly gain in more than a year, the economics ministry said Thursday, Reuters reported from Bonn. The output index, which the ministry warned was subject to revision, climbed to 95.6 in March from 93.6 in February, but was still lower than in January and lower than at any point in 1995.

Monopoly Law to Change

Reuters

BERLIN — The German government plans changes in its antitrust laws that will reduce the number of mergers that must be referred to the monopolies commission, Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt said Thursday.

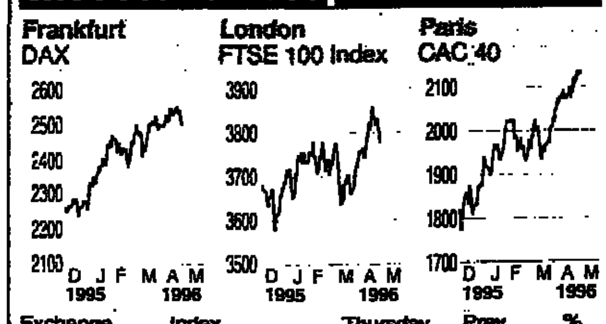
Mr. Rexrodt said that under the terms of a new law, only mergers between companies with annual revenue of more than 1 billion Deutsche marks ($653.9 million) would be referred to the commission. Under the current law, the cut-off point is 500 million DM.

Mr. Rexrodt also said the new law would include tough measures against the forming of cartels, but that there could be exceptions to the new legislation. One such exception would allow certain cartels if it was decided that they benefited consumers in some way.

He said the new law should reduce the difficulty of prosecuting companies that form cartels.

The new legislation is aimed at bringing German monopoly law in line with EU legislation, Mr. Rexrodt said.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	558.28	555.72	+0.46
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,202.48	9,159.48	+0.47
Frankfurt	DAX	2,502.31	2,505.25	-0.12
Copenhagen	Stock Market	400.08	399.43	+0.16
Helsinki	HEX General	1,971.92	1,944.65	+1.40
Oslo	OBX	459.27	459.78	-0.11
London	FTSE 100	3,776.40	3,806.00	-0.78
Madrid	Stock Exchange	Closed	358.41	-
Milan	MIBTEL	10,568.00	10,550.00	+0.17
Paris	CAC 40	2,136.80	2,146.79	-0.47
Stockholm	SX 16	2,074.69	2,045.65	+1.42
Vienna	ATX	1,122.31	1,118.58	+0.33
Zurich	SPI	2,337.77	2,349.84	-0.51

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Alusuisse-Lonza Holding AG** of Switzerland agreed to buy **Wheaton Inc.**, a U.S. specialty glass-and-plastic packaging company, for more than $400 million.

• **British Airways PLC** said it had asked plane manufacturers to stop work until further notice on tenders it had requested for up to 60 regional aircraft, as it reviews its regional services.

• **Crédit Foncier de France** failed to get its shares to resume trading on the Paris Bourse, and the property lender said it would have to write down shareholder equity to 943 million francs ($181.8 million) as a result. That would give it a net-asset value of 25 francs a share. Crédit Foncier revealed 1995 losses of 10.8 billion francs on Monday. The stock was suspended earlier Monday at 62.95 francs and it could not be reintroduced because bids were below the thresholds that trigger trading suspensions.

• **Crédit Agricole's** purchase of majority control of **Banque Indosuez** was finalized Thursday as it took 51 percent of the capital for 6.3 billion francs from **Compagnie de Suez SA.** The percentage could reach 80 percent as of July 1, 1997.

• **LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA** posted consolidated sales of 6.46 billion francs for the first quarter of the year, nearly flat from same quarter last year. But it said that on the basis of constant exchange rates, sales would have been up by 4 percent.

• **Compagnia Finanziaria De Benedetti SpA**, or Cofide, and **Compagnie Industriali Riunite SpA**, or CIR, Carlo De Benedetti's two holding companies said they lost money for the second year running because of troubles at **Olivetti SpA**, a computer and office products company. Cofide's loss widened 70 percent, to 377 billion lire, but CIR's loss narrowed 24 percent, to 288.3 billion lire.

Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder, Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, May 2
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	92.40	90	90.50	89.90
Aegon	83.30	82.10	82.90	82
Ahold	86.30	84.10	85.90	84.40
Akzo Nobel	198.50	196.80	197.50	198.20
Bols Wess cva	33.60	33	33.10	33.30
CSM cva	82.80	81.90	82.20	82.10
Dordtsche Pet	255.30	252.40	252.40	255.60
DSM	176	174	174.80	172
Elsevier	25.90	25.60	25.80	25.80
Fortis Amev	124.40	122.80	123.70	122.80
G-Brocades cva	53.60	52.70	53.60	53
Hagemeyer	117	115.80	116.40	116.20
Heineken	356.50	353.70	356.20	354.10
Hoogovens	65.90	64.20	65.50	64.30
Hunt Douglas	109.50	107	108	108
ING cva	136.90	134.70	135.10	133.80
KLM	61.40	58.70	61.10	57.70
KNP BT	42.40	40.90	42.10	41
KPN	66.40	64.60	65.40	64.70
Nedlloyd Gp	37.90	37.40	37.70	37.40
Nutricia	183	181.10	181.90	182.50
Oce Grinten	157.90	155.70	156.50	156.90
Pakhoed	43.10	42.10	43	43
Philips Elec	62	61	61.30	61.60
Polygram	103.60	101	101.80	102
Randstad Hdg	108.50	107	108	108.70
Robeco	127.40	126.40	126.40	126.80
Rodamco	48.70	48.30	48.50	48.30
Rolinco	139.80	138.90	138.90	139.20
Rorento	96.80	96.60	96.60	96.90
Royal Dutch	243.20	239.70	240.50	243.80
Stork	48.40	47.90	48.10	48.30
Unilever cva	235.50	232.80	234.90	232.60
VNU	28.70	28.30	28.50	28.70
Wolters Kl cva	186.10	182	182.50	185.20

EOE index: 558.28
Previous: 555.72

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	454	428	454	428
Bangkok Bk F	372	366	368	366
Krung Thai Bk	125	121	124	121
PTT Explor	362	348	362	348
Siam Cement F	1324	1312	1318	1300
Telecomasia	68	66	68	66
Thai Airways	56.50	55.50	56	56
Thai Farm Bk F	306	296	306	290
Thai Teleph	61.50	60	61.50	59.50
Utd Comm	348	344	348	346

SET index: 1319.23
Previous: 1292.61

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Bombay Wednesday for a holiday. The stock market in Madrid was closed Thursday for a holiday.

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3430	3390	3420	3430
Barco Ind	5050	5000	5010	5010
BBL	6120	5960	6050	5940
Bekaert	24800	24200	24300	24325
CBR	12425	12350	12375	12300
CMB	2820	2720	2785	2735
Cockerill	173	171	171	171
Colruyt	9850	9800	9800	9810
Delhaize Lion	1590	1555	1570	1555
Electrabel	7120	7070	7080	7060
Electrafina	3050	3030	3030	3060
Fortis AG	3980	3915	3960	3910
GIB	1414	1400	1406	1410
GBL	4180	4150	4165	4165
Gen Banque	11400	11125	11300	11100
Glaverbel	3500	3485	3500	3500
Kredietbank	9180	8990	9070	9000
Mosane	2180	2180	2180	2180
Petrofina	9320	9250	9300	9310
Powerfin	4245	4205	4205	4240
Recticel	308	305	308	305
Royale Belge	6380	6260	6280	6150
Soc Gen Belg	2470	2440	2440	2450
Solvay	18925	18700	18800	18575
Tessenderlo	13300	13200	13300	13200
Tractebel	13200	12800	12875	12800
UCB	53150	52900	53000	53000
Union Miniere	2435	2390	2390	2430

Stock Exchange index: 9202.48
Previous: 9159.48

Copenhagen

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	328	323.60	328	327
Danisco	297	291	294	294
Den Danske Bk	387.38	385	384	386
D/S Svendbrg A	187500	187500	187500	186000
D/S 1912 A	130000	129500	130000	130000
East Asiatic Co	128.15	124.85	125	127.25
FLS Ind B	560	550	559	555
ISS Intl Svc B	171	167	170	171
Nvo Nordisk B	774	766	769	765
Radiometer B	457	448.31	450	454
Sophus Ber B	753.88	740	752	739
Tele Danmark B	289	283	286	284
Unidanmark A	269	265	267	268

Stock Market index: 408.08
Previous: 399.40

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	810	800	810	800
AEG	168.50	167.60	168.50	169
Allianz Hdg	2625	2598	2625	2630
Altana	943.50	939	942.50	944
Asko Deutsche	928	913	920	910
Badenwerk	518.50	518.50	520	517
BASF	417.40	415.20	416.10	418
Bayer Hypo Bk	39.03	38.46	39.03	38.08
Bay.Vereinsbank	43.20	42.80	43.20	45
Bayer	495	489.90	493.80	493
Berliner Kraft	420.50	420	420.50	419
BHF Bank	38.40	38	38.02	37.57
BMW	825	820	824	826.50
CKAG Colonia	1040	1035	1040	1050
Commerzbank	331.80	330.50	331.80	331.50
Daimler Benz	837.30	830.50	834	838.50
Degussa	545	537	542.70	551
Deutsche Bank	73.40	72.80	73.23	73.37
Dresdner Bank	38.50	38.25	38.40	38.52
Heidelbg Zmt	959	955	959	955
Henkel	597	589	596.50	587
Hochtief	591	585	590	580
Hoechst	497.50	493.80	494.20	515.60
Holzmann Ph.	518	500	513	494
Karstadt	579	571.50	579	571.80
Kaufhof Hdg	485	478	485	477
Linde	938	934	938	936
Lufthansa ord	246.50	242	245.50	242.80
MAN	409	407.40	407.40	409.30
Mannesmann	527	516.20	525.50	523
Muench Rueck	2828	2785	2825	2780
Preussag	415	410	415	412.50
PWA	210	207	208	207
RWE	59.55	59.20	59.55	59.60
SAP pfd	201.50	199.80	199.80	198.50
Schering	113.10	111.10	112.80	112.50
Schmalb Lub	282	270	282	271
Siemens	83.23	82.85	83.17	838.30
Suedzucker	716	716	716	723
Thyssen	279.50	275	279.50	277.50
Veba	76.10	75.60	76.04	76.18
VEW	445	440	445	440
Viag	601	596.50	601	600.50
Volkswagen	527.50	518	524	528.50
Wella	706	690	701.50	670

DAX index: 2502.31
Previous: 2505.25

Helsinki

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	212	206	211	205
Huhtamaki IF	162.50	161	161.50	160
Kesko	56	54.60	54.60	55
Kone BF	600	550	595	540
Kymmene F	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	130.20
Merita A	10.70	10.30	10.60	10.40
Metra BF	212	200	212	200
Metsa-Serla B	36	35	35.50	35.30
Nokia Prf F	175.30	173.50	173.80	172.90
Outokumpu A	86	84.30	85.50	84.50
Rautaruukki	35.30	34.30	35	34
Repola	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	93.60
Stockmann A	263	260	260	260
Valmet A	75	67.20	73.60	67

HEX General index: 1971.92
Previous: 1944.65

Hong Kong

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.70
Bk East Asia	26.15	25.70	25.95	25.75
Cathay Pacific	13.75	13.50	13.70	13.90
Cheung Kong	55.25	54.50	54.50	55
China Light	36.30	36	36.20	36
Chia Estates	6.95	6.85	6.90	6.90
Citic Pacific	30.20	29.85	30	29.95
Cons Elec Pwr	13.20	13	13.15	13
Dao Heng Bk	29.80	29.50	29.50	29.90
First Pacific	10.65	10.45	10.65	10.50
Great Eagle	22.30	22.15	22.20	22.20
Guangdong Inv	4.88	4.78	4.80	4.88
Guoco Group	38.90	38.10	38.90	38.20
Hang Lung	14.50	14.40	14.45	14.35
Hang Seng Bk	79	78.25	78.50	78.50
Henderson Inv	6.75	6.65	6.70	6.75
Henderson Ld	55.75	55.25	55.50	55.25
HKR Intl	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.75
HK Aircraft	20.25	19.75	20.25	19.75
HK China Gas	12.55	12.35	12.45	12.40
HK Electric	24.85	24.50	24.85	24.50
HK Shang Htls	13.50	13.35	13.40	13.45
HK Telecomm	15.15	14.90	15.10	14.90
Hopewell Hdgs	4.73	4.63	4.65	4.68
HSBC Hdgs	115	114	115	114.50
Hutchison Wh	47.60	47.20	47.38	47.30
Hysan Dev	24.75	24.50	24.50	24.80
Johnson El 500	17.40	17.30	17.40	17.40
Miramar Hotel	17.20	17	17	16.70
Natl Mutual	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.75
New World	34.50	33.60	34.10	34.60
Oriental Press	3.63	3.50	3.60	3.50
Orient Telecom	3.03	2.95	2.95	3.03
Shangri-La	10.80	10.70	10.75	10.75
SHK Props	74.25	73.50	73.50	73.75
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.60	5.55	5.60	5.60
Sino Land Co.	7.65	7.55	7.65	7.65
Sth China Post	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
Swire Pac A	64.75	63.75	64.25	64.50
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.20	9.10	9.15	9.15
TV Broadcasts	31.30	31.30	31.30	31
Wharf Hdgs	28.85	28.50	28.70	28.50
Wheelock	15.55	15.50	15.55	15.45

Hang Seng index: 10929.90
Previous: 10907.00

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2975	2950	2950	2950
Barito Pacific	2275	2125	2150	2225
Gudang Garm	17650	17175	17200	17650
Indah Kiat	2450	2400	2400	2475
Indocement	9050	9000	9000	9050
Indofood	10925	10750	10750	10750
Indorayon	2850	2700	2700	2850
Indosat	8350	8100	8300	8100
Kalbe Farma	6800	6800	6800	6800
Sampoerna	25975	25700	25800	25750

Composite index: 622.86
Previous: 629.47

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	295	292.50	292.50	292
AngloAm Gold	452	448	448	449
AngloAm Ind	200	200	200	199
Barlow	50	49.50	50	49.75
C.G. Smith	23	23	23	22
De Beers	140.50	139	140.50	137.75
Driefontein	69.50	68.75	68.75	69
Freegold	49.50	49	49.25	48
Fst Natl Bk	30	30	30	31
Gencor	17.50	17.25	17.25	17.35
GFSA	143	143	143	143
Iscor	3.99	3.96	3.99	3.95
Johnnies Ind	50	50	50	48.50
Liberty Life	129	128	128	129
Minorco	115	114	114.50	115
Nedcor	60.75	60.50	60.50	60.75
Rembrandt Gp	37.75	37.50	37.75	37
Richemont	63.25	63	63.15	62
Rust Platinum	87	87	87	85.50
SA Breweries	128.50	125.75	125.75	126.25
Sappi	55	54.50	54.50	54.25
Sasol	45.10	43.95	44.80	45
SBIC	160	160	160	160
Tiger Oats	60	59.50	59.75	59.75

All Market index: 6992.34
Previous: 6976.29

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	22.50	21.90	21.90	22.40
Hicom Hldgs	7.35	7.10	7.30	7.35
Mal Banking	24.40	24	24.10	24.30
Mal Intl Ship F	8.05	8	8	8
Public Bank F	7.10	7	7	7.15
Resorts World	15.10	14.80	14.90	15.10
Sime Darby	7	6.90	6.95	6.90
Telekom Mal	23.50	23.20	23.20	23.50
Tenaga	10.70	10.50	10.50	10.60
Utd Engineers	17.20	16.80	17.10	17.10

Composite index: 1186.13
Previous: 1189.54

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.63	5.54	5.55	5.62
Allied Domecq	5.05	4.95	4.97	5.01
Anglian Water	5.82	5.73	5.73	5.76
Argyll Group	3.38	3.26	3.28	3.33
Arjo Wiggins	1.84	1.79	1.81	1.81
Asda Group	1.15	1.13	1.13	1.14
Assoc Br Foods	3.98	3.91	3.92	3.94
BAA	5.47	5.38	5.38	5.46
Barclays	7.50	7.37	7.40	7.39
Bass	7.87	7.70	7.72	7.83
BAT Ind	5.10	4.98	5.02	5.07
Bank Scotland	2.48	2.42	2.42	2.45
BICC	3.48	3.33	3.34	3.42
Blue Circle	3.77	3.69	3.72	3.70
BOC Group	9.26	9.03	9.04	9.26
Boots	6.45	6.25	6.26	6.37
Bowater	3.92	3.76	3.81	3.92
BPB Ind	3.36	3.28	3.29	3.34
Brit Aerosp	8.78	8.45	8.76	8.43
Brit Airways	5.29	5.17	5.24	5.19
Brit Gas	2.36	2.30	2.31	2.34
Brit Petm	5.94	5.82	5.84	5.92
Brit Steel	2	1.96	1.96	1.98
Brit Telecom	3.67	3.58	3.55	3.60
BTR	3.52	3.14	3.16	3.19
Burmah Cast	10.47	10.55	10.65	10.59
Cable Wireless	5.31	5.18	5.24	5.21
Cadbury Schw	5.21	5.12	5.15	5.13
Caradon	2.40	2.33	2.34	2.34
Carlton Comm	4.67	4.58	4.64	4.61
Coats Viyella	1.87	1.80	1.83	1.85
Comml Union	6.02	5.78	5.90	5.80
Courtaulds	4.27	4.07	4.07	4.26
De La Rue	7.55	7.40	7.42	7.45
Eng China Cl	2.95	2.83	2.83	2.93
Enterprise Oil	4.46	4.38	4.41	4.45
Fgn Colonial	1.66	1.63	1.63	1.65
Genl Accident	6.28	6.18	6.21	6.25
GEC	3.60	3.54	3.54	3.58
GKN	9.88	9.60	9.77	9.80
Glaxo	8.32	8.12	8.14	8.18
Granada Gp	8.35	8.15	8.20	8.22
Grand Met	4.34	4.27	4.30	4.34
GRE	2.40	2.30	2.33	2.30
Guinness	4.85	4.77	4.77	4.83
GUS	7.20	6.78	7.10	7.15
Hanson	2.01	1.96	1.96	1.97
Hillsdown Hdg	1.88	1.77	1.80	1.77
HSBC Hldgs	9.98	9.71	9.72	9.85
ICI	9.09	8.91	8.91	9.01
Inchcape	3	2.90	2.90	2.95
Kingfisher	5.98	5.83	5.98	5.85
Ladbroke	2	1.91	1.95	1.93
Land Sec	6.59	6.54	6.54	6.55
Laporte	7.42	7.32	7.36	7.43
Lasmo	1.93	1.88	1.89	1.91
Legal Genl Grp	7.14	7.04	7.04	7.12
Lloyds Bank	5.31	5.23	5.23	5.32
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.19	3.13	3.17	3.14
London Elec	8.32	8.10	8.23	8.11
Lucas Ind	2.19	2.11	2.11	2.13
Marks Spencer	4.38	4.27	4.32	4.38
MEPC	4.29	4.23	4.24	4.26
Mercury Asset	9.25	9.07	9.16	9.06
Midlands Elec	3.88	3.80	3.83	3.82
Natl Power	5.65	5.05	5.25	5.59
NatWest	6.35	6.20	6.25	6.20
News Intl	3.38	3.25	3.25	3.32
Utd Utilities	6	5.90	5.97	5.94
Nthern Foods	1.86	1.79	1.82	1.81
P&O	5.27	5.16	5.22	5.25
Pearson	7.12	6.92	6.98	6.92
Pilkington	2.13	2.08	2.11	2.08
Powergen	5.52	5	5.30	5.48
Prudential	4.54	4.49	4.49	4.52
Rank Org	5.45	5.36	5.40	5.40
Reckitt Colm	7.27	7.05	7.10	7.22
Redland	4.30	4.19	4.19	4.22
Reed Intl	11.43	11.30	11.36	11.33
Rentokil	3.89	3.84	3.89	3.88
Reuters Hdgs	7.62	7.48	7.48	7.58
RMC Group	11.17	10.86	10.86	10.95
Rolls Royce	2.37	2.30	2.32	2.34
Royal Bk Scot	5.13	4.97	4.98	5.17
RTZ reg	10.65	10.47	10.57	10.47
Royal Insur	3.75	3.67	3.69	3.67
Sainsbury	3.71	3.62	3.63	3.67
Schroders	13	12.60	12.60	13.03
Scot Newcastle	6.90	6.79	6.80	6.85
Scot Power	3.75	3.66	3.67	3.69
Sears	1.02	0.97	0.99	1.01
Severn Trent	5.95	5.85	5.85	5.93
Shell Trsp reg	8.79	8.24	8.61	8.76
Siebe	8.67	8.55	8.62	8.57
Smith Nephew	1.97	1.94	1.96	1.95
Smith (WH)	5.07	4.98	5.05	5
SmithKline	7.26	7.11	7.11	7.18
Smiths Ind	7.16	7.05	7.06	7.06
Sthern Elec	8.37	8.23	8.27	8.26
Stand Charter	6.17	6.03	6.08	6.13
Sun Alliance	3.62	3.57	3.59	3.58
Tate & Lyle	4.87	4.81	4.83	4.82
Tesco	2.81	2.72	2.74	2.79
Thames Water	5.72	5.66	5.66	5.69
Thorn EMI	18.25	17.92	18	18.23
3i Group	4.65	4.60	4.60	4.63
TI Group	5.53	5.43	5.51	5.43
Tomkins	2.76	2.70	2.71	2.74
Unilever	12.28	12.08	12.09	12.04
Utd Biscuits	2.41	2.35	2.36	2.40
Utd News	6.95	6.86	6.90	6.90
Vendome uts	5.87	5.77	5.77	5.82
Vodafone	2.66	2.44	2.64	2.63
Whitbread	7.55	7.49	7.50	7.49
Williams Hdgs	3.47	3.33	3.44	3.44
Wolseley	4.78	4.68	4.74	4.71
Zeneca	13.85	13.57	13.59	13.77

FT-SE 100 index: 3776.40
Previous: 3806.00

Manila

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	26	25.50	25.50	25.50
Ayala Land	41	40.50	40.50	40.50
Manila Elec A	160	156	159	157
Metro Bank	710	705	710	705
Petron	11.75	11.25	11.25	11.25
Phil Long Dist	1395	1360	1375	1330
San Miguel A	46	45.50	45.50	46
San Miguel B	83	82	82	82
SM Prime Hdg	7.60	7.50	7.60	7.60

PSE index: 2954.80
Previous: 2937.98

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	109.70	108.50	109.60	108.60
Cemex B	32.30	31.50	31.60	31.70
Cifra C	9.90	9.66	9.70	9.88
Empresas ICA	105.30	102.50	102.50	102.20
Emp Moderna	34.85	34.00	34.20	34.30
Femsa	22.40	20.70	20.70	22.40
Gpo Carso A1	57.10	56.20	56.40	56.70
Televisa CPO	121.50	117.80	119.00	116.50
TelMex L	12.76	12.34	12.44	12.54
Tribasa CPO	26.30	25.10	25.10	25.50

Bolsa index: 3162.51
Previous: 3187.19

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	14950	14640	14640	14750
Bca Comm Ital	3600	3520	3525	3520
Bca Naz Agricol	1045	1001	1025	1021
Bca Naz Lavoro	12930	12600	12600	12600
Bca di Roma	1585	1541	1541	1562
Bca Ambrosiano	5000	4650	5000	4720
Benetton	19430	18700	19240	18750
Credito Italiano	2011	1978	1978	1993
Fiat	5400	5290	5335	5325
Fondiaria	7850	7655	7655	7650
Generali Assic	39400	38700	38750	38950
IFIL	5190	5060	5085	5120
Italcementi	11550	11400	11420	11345
Italgas	5475	5365	5470	5400
Mediobanca	11560	11150	11345	11205
Montedison	965	930	931	946
Olivetti	1016	959	995	1000
Pirelli	2460	2405	2435	2440
RAS	17690	17450	17625	17425
Rinascente	10750	10520	10520	10810
S Paolo Torino	10175	10005	10130	10185
SME	1740	1739	1749	1739
Standa	16950	16900	16900	16200
Stet	5385	5290	5325	5280
Telecom Italia	3270	3200	3245	3185
Toro Assic	21700	21000	21400	21200

MIB Telematico index: 10568.00
Previous: 10550.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco 1	18½	18.45	18½	18½
Bank Montreal	32.95	32.60	32.60	33.05
Bce Mob Com	45.35	45.35	45.35	45⅛
Cdn Tire A	16.85	16⅝	16.85	16.70
Cdn Util A	26½	26.35	26.35	26½
Cascades	6.30	6.15	6.15	6¼
CT Finl Svc	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	27
Extendicare	34	33½	33½	34¼
Gaz Metro	15.30	15.15	15.20	15⅛
Gt-West Lifeco	31.65	31⅝	31⅝	31.60
Hees Intl Bcp	16.20	15⅞	16.20	16.05
Hudsons Bay	19.20	19.10	19.10	19.10
Imasco	26.15	25.90	26.10	26.05
Investors Grp	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Loblaw Cos	34.80	34.20	34.80	33.90
Molson A	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.70
Natl Bk Canada	11.70	11.30	11.60	11.30
Oshawa A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	22.85
Pancdn Petlm	52	52	52	52½
Power Corp	20½	20.35	20.35	20½
Power Finl	35	34.70	34.80	35
Quebecor B	22¼	22.10	22.40	22.65
Rogers Comm B	13.35	13.20	13.20	13½
Royal Bk Cda	32.60	32.30	32½	32.65
Sears Canada	7.20	7.10	7.15	7.15
Shell Cda A	46⅜	46.20	46.20	46⅜
Southam	15.40	15.30	15.30	15½
Stelco A	6.65	6.45	6.60	6.65
Trilon Finl A	5.90	5.40	5.45	5.70

Industrials index: 2546.68
Previous: 2565.32

Oslo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	122.50	118.50	119	122
Bergesen Dy B	118	111	111	113
Christiania Bk	14.60	14.30	14.60	14.30
Den Norske Bk	19.20	19	19.20	18.90
Dt Norsk Luft	316	315	316	318
Dyno Indust	144	142.50	142.50	143.50
Elkem	87	85.50	87	86.50
Hafslund A	195	192	195	193
Kvaerner	268.50	263	265	270
Leif Hoegh	96	94	94	95
Norsk Hydro	302.50	297.50	299	299.50
Norske Skog A	201.50	199	201.50	201
Orkla	325	317	325	321
Rieber B	137	135	135	137
Saga Petlm B	88	86.50	86.50	89
Schibsted	96	95	95	96
UniStorebr A	31.30	30.60	30.80	31.30

OBX index: 459.27
Previous: 459.76

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	720	709	710	718
AGF	139.90	138.30	139.50	141.10
Air Liquide	942	925	928	939
Alcatel Alsth	489.90	485.20	486.50	486
Axa	307.80	303.20	303.20	307.90
Bancaire	578	560	560	571
BNP	215.70	211	211.20	215.80
Bouygues	534	522	527	525
Canal Plus	1272	1240	1241	1266
Carrefour	2792	2700	2715	4038
CCF	259.50	249	250.90	258.90
Credit Local cl	410	401.50	401.50	408.10
Credit Lyon PC	177	172	174.90	172.50
Crown Cork Seal	240	232.80	239	237.50
Danone	810	784	800	781
Elf-Aquitaine	389	382.60	384.90	384.30
Eridania BS	857	845	856	843
Euro Disney	15.50	14.95	15	15.40
Eurotunnel uts	5.90	5.80	5.90	5.85
Gen. Eaux	579	563	570	562
Havas	434	427.50	427.50	429.20
Lafarge Cop	332.70	325	325.10	331
Legrand	1017	970	972	1005
L'Oreal	1616	1585	1595	1597
LVMH	1360	1318	1327	1322
Lyon. Eaux	533	520	533	519
Michelin B	258.40	254.70	254.70	256.10
Navig Mixte	735	720	735	735
Paribas A	324	308	311	332.40
Pechiney SA	243	240.60	242	243.50
Pernod Ricard	346.60	336.10	338.20	337.20
Peugeot Cit	736	725	731	722
Pinault-Print	1579	1542	1547	1569
Promodes	1494	1461	1467	1485
Renault	157.90	154.20	154.20	156.70
Rh-Poulenc A	125.30	123.50	124	124
Roussel-Uclaf	1255	1207	1247	1218
Sanofi	430	416.80	420	417
Schneider	244.30	240.80	240.80	240.80
Ste Generale	605	591	591	600
St Gobain	623	613	615	619
St Louis	1525	1500	1513	1505
Suez	215.50	204.10	206.10	214.10
Thomson CSF	140	133	134	137.60
Total B	356.80	347.50	349	350.70
UAP	112.60	109.40	110	111.90
Valeo	286	278	283	286.80

CAC-40 index: 2136.80
Previous: 2146.79

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.26	9.50	10.05	10.25
Banespa Pfd	4.05	3.95	3.95	4.05
Bradesco Pfd	11.50	11.20	11.40	11.20
Brahma Pfd	500.00	480.00	500.00	477.00
Cemig Pfd	26.00	25.00	25.51	25.00
CESP Pfd	30.60	30.20	30.20	30.50
Eletrobras B	244.00	239.10	239.10	246.00
Itaubanco Pfd	395.00	390.00	392.00	388.00
Light	322.060	310.00	311.00	315.00
Paranapan Pfd	10.91	10.85	10.85	11.00
Petrobras Pfd	118.50	114.50	116.00	115.50
Sid Nacional	27.90	27.60	27.70	28.00
Souza Cruz	7.80	7.78	7.80	7.75
Telebras Pfd	54.00	52.80	52.99	53.70
Telesp Pfd	178.50	176.00	176.00	177.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.15	1.13	1.13	1.13
CVRD Pfd	18.55	18.00	18.40	18.20

Bovespa index: 51365.70
Previous: 51641.00

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	8600	8440	8450	8650
Hyundai Eng	40400	39000	39000	39300
Hyundai Motor	38500	37200	37200	38800
Korea El Pwr	32700	31900	32000	32900
Korea Mob Tel	752000	730000	730000	752000
LG Electronics	25100	24300	24300	24200
Pohang Iron St	61000	59500	59500	61500
Samsung Elec	105000	100000	100000	106000
Samsung Hvy	16800	16500	16500	16500
Yukong	29000	28300	28300	29000

Composite index: 961.52
Previous: 980.90

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.90	12.70	12.90	12.70
City Devlts	12.30	12	12.30	12.30
Cycle Carriage	17	16.50	16.70	17
Dairy Farm Int *	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.93
DBS	9.75	9.65	9.75	9.60
DBS Land	5.75	5.60	5.70	5.70
Fraser & Neave	15.70	15.30	15.30	15.60
HK Land *	2.20	2.15	2.20	2.14
Hong Leong Fin	3.90	3.88	3.90	3.90
Jard Matheson *	8	7.90	7.90	8
Jard Strategic *	3.34	3.26	3.34	3.28
Keppel	12.60	12.30	12.40	12.70
Natsteel	2.79	2.73	2.74	2.82
Neptune Orient	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.56
OCBC foreign	19.30	18.90	18.90	19.30
O'Sea Union Bk	7.10	7.05	7.10	7.05
Sembawang	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.30
Sing Airlines F	14.10	13.70	13.90	14.20
Sing Petim	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.82
Sing Press F	26.80	25.90	26	26.60
ST Auto F	3	2.99	3	3
ST Ship	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
Sing Telecomm	3.46	3.44	3.46	3.44
Straits Steam	4.96	4.84	4.90	4.90
Utd Industrial	1.49	1.41	1.49	1.43
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.80	13.50	13.60	13.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.70	3.62	3.66	3.64

*: In U.S. dollars.
Straits Times index: 2408.29
Previous: 2415.66

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	118.50	108	108	109
Asea AF	705	698	700	694
AssiDoman F	158	156	157.50	156
Astra AF	309	304	308	301.50
Atlas Copco AF	129.50	125	125.50	127.50
Avesta F	70.50	68.50	69	70
Electrolux BF	344	340	342	342
Ericsson BF	143.50	140.50	141.50	137.50
Hennes BF	464	461	461	468
Incentive AF	364	356	364	359
Investor BF	275.50	272	273	271
Kinnevik BF	268.50	263	267	263.50
MoDo BF	371	361	365	361
Sandvik BF	151.50	145.50	146	149.50
SCA BF	130.50	128	130	128
S-E Banken AF	51.50	49.90	50.50	51
Skandia Fors F	157.50	155	156	155
Skanska BF	217.50	214.50	215.50	214.50
SKF BF	158.50	157.50	158	158
SSAB BF	84	83	83.50	83
Stora AF	94	92	92	91.50
Sv Handles AF	139.50	136.50	138	139
Sydkraft AF	150	149	150	149
Trelleborg BF	93.50	91	92.50	91.50
Volvo BF	159	156	159	155.50

SX 16 index: 2074.69
Previous: 2045.65

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.27	9.17	9.18	9.14
ANZ Bking	6.16	6.04	6.05	6.03
BHP	19.99	19.75	19.84	19.71
Boral	3.31	3.28	3.29	3.28
Brambles Ind.	17.78	17.45	17.70	17.50
Burns Philp	2.70	2.58	2.66	2.58
CBA	10.55	10.41	10.44	10.40
CC Amatil	13.66	13.50	13.50	13.41
Coles Myer	4.65	4.59	4.64	4.60
Comalco	7.55	7.30	7.35	7.47
CRA Ltd	20.85	20.63	20.79	20.60
CSR	4.65	4.56	4.58	4.59
Fosters Brew	2.38	2.35	2.37	2.35
GIO Australia	2.98	2.95	2.96	2.94
Goodman Fld	1.30	1.27	1.28	1.27
ICI Australia	11.25	11.12	11.18	11.20
John Fairfax	3.02	2.97	2.99	2.98
Lend Lease	19.50	19.33	19.50	19.28
Mayne Nickless	7.78	7.63	7.63	7.69
MIM Hdgs	1.90	1.87	1.90	1.88
Nat Aust Bank	11.52	11.35	11.40	11.40
News Corp	7.49	7.36	7.38	7.39
North Ltd	3.97	3.92	3.96	3.88
Pacific Dunlop	3.21	3.12	3.13	3.15
Pioneer Intl	3.87	3.75	3.76	3.83
Placer Pacific	2.48	2.43	2.46	2.43
Santos	4.62	4.52	4.56	4.52
Southcorp	3.66	3.56	3.57	3.56
Wesfarmers	8	7.94	7.94	7.92
Wstrn Mining	9.61	9.50	9.52	9.43
Westfield Trt	2.21	2.18	2.19	2.19
Westpac Bking	6.17	6.11	6.12	6.12
Woodside Pet	7.68	7.50	7.55	7.49
Woolworths	3.32	3.25	3.30	3.24

All Ordinaries index: 2322.00
Previous: 2313.40

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	48.20	47.50	48	48.30
Cathay Life Ins	174	170	174	174
Chang Hwa Bk	149.50	146.50	149.50	149.50
China Steel	25.60	25.20	25.60	25.40
China Trust	55.50	54	55	55.50
Evergreen	51.50	50	51	51.50
Far East Text	26.80	26.20	26.40	26.80
First Bank	149.50	146	149.50	149
Formosa CF	25.90	25.50	25.50	25.90
Hua Nan Bk	141	138	141	141
Hualon Teijran	20.30	19.80	20	20.30
ICBC	88.50	87	88.50	88.50
President Ent	40	39.10	39.40	40
Taiwan Cemt	50	49	49.50	50
Tatung	53	52.50	53	53

Stock Market index: 6081.71
Previous: 6114.14

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1260	1220	1240	1270
All Nippon Air	1160	1140	1140	1160
Asahi Bank	1320	1280	1290	1330
Asahi Chem	792	773	786	799
Asahi Glass	1260	1230	1240	1260
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2380	2370	2380	2370
Bk Yokohama	921	900	908	920
Bridgestone	1920	1880	1920	1930
Canon	2060	2020	2040	2060
Chiba Bank	946	936	941	936
Chubu Elec	2650	2610	2630	2630
Chugoku Elec	2490	2450	2460	2500
Daiei	1370	1360	1360	1380
Daiichi Kang	2110	2080	2100	2110
Daiwa Bank	815	801	801	807
Daiwa House	1670	1640	1640	1660
Daiwa Sec	1590	1560	1580	1580
Fanuc	4450	4400	4420	4420
Fuji Bank	2270	2240	2270	2270
Fuji Photo	3180	3080	3110	3190
Fujitsu	1080	1060	1080	1080
Hitachi	1130	1110	1120	1130
Honda Motor	2350	2320	2340	2350
IBJ	2770	2730	2730	2780
IHI	514	495	496	512
Itochu	788	775	775	785
Ito-Yokado	6140	6100	6130	6110
JAL	810	800	803	816
Jusco	3190	3150	3170	3190
Kajima	1170	1150	1170	1180
Kansai Elec	2540	2530	2530	2540
Kao	1380	1370	1370	1370
Kawa Steel	381	375	377	383
KDD	10200	10000	10000	10000
Kinki Nipp Ry	808	802	802	801
Kirin Brewery	1350	1330	1330	1340
Kobe Steel	333	323	333	330
Komatsu	1010	999	1000	1000
Kubota	720	713	716	716
Kyocera	7800	7740	7770	7800
Kyushu Elec	2620	2590	2600	2590
LTCB	895	860	862	896
Marubeni	620	610	615	620
Marui	2270	2220	2240	2270
Matsu Elec Ind	1840	1810	1830	1840
Matsu Elec Wk	1190	1180	1190	1190
Mitsubishi	1480	1450	1470	1480
Mitsubishi Ch	557	545	546	555
Mitsubishi El	809	803	803	811
Mitsubishi Est	1460	1430	1450	1450
Mitsubishi Hvy	930	925	929	934
Mitsubishi Mat	939	923	924	939
Mitsubishi Tr	1780	1760	1780	1800
Mitsui	980	970	978	974
Mitsui Fudosn	1370	1350	1370	1380
Mitsui Trust	1230	1200	1220	1220
Murata Mfg	4050	4020	4050	4040
NEC	1320	1300	1320	1310
New Oji Paper	961	950	954	960
Nikko Sec	1290	1270	1290	1290
Nintendo	8190	8100	8100	8160
Nipp Credit Bk	425	418	420	425
Nipp Express	1070	1030	1040	1060
Nippon Oil	704	693	695	707
Nippon Paper	758	738	740	758
Nippon Steel	372	367	369	372
Nippon Yusen	640	631	638	640
Nippondenso	2250	2220	2240	2220
Nissan Motor	870	852	853	865
NKK	329	324	328	330
Nomura Sec	2240	2210	2240	2270
NTT	8090a	8000a	8020a	8100a
Obayashi	966	943	945	962
Odakyu El Ry	736	725	726	739
Ono Pharm	3930	3890	3920	3880
Osaka Gas	420	412	420	415
Ricoh	1210	1180	1180	1210
Sakura Bk	1220	1200	1200	1220
Sankyo	2520	2460	2510	2540
Sanwa Bank	2110	2080	2080	2110
Sanyo Elec	659	649	649	656
Secom	7370	7200	7300	7330
Seibu Rwy	5780	5370	5370	5890
Sekisui House	1310	1290	1300	1310
Seven-Eleven	7340	7250	7320	7330
Sharp	1810	1790	1790	1800
Shimizu	1190	1160	1180	1180
Shin-etsu Ch	2230	2190	2230	2240
Shizuoka Bk	1380	1350	1380	1370
Sony	6770	6710	6770	6780
Sumitomo	1220	1190	1190	1220
Sumitomo Bk	2180	2140	2170	2190
Sumit Chem	550	545	546	544
Sumitomo Elec	1500	1480	1500	1500
Sumit Metal	334	326	326	329
Sumit Trust	1510	1480	1480	1510
Taisei	804	784	787	795
Taisho Pharm	2260	2220	2220	2260
Takeda Chem	1790	1740	1770	1790
TDK	6040	5990	6030	5990
Tohoku El Pwr	2620	2570	2590	2620
Tokai Bank	1330	1300	1310	1330
Tokio Marine	1410	1380	1400	1410
Tokyo El Pwr	2870	2820	2820	2860
Tokyo Gas	409	402	404	412
Tokyu	821	807	815	830
Tonen	1530	1510	1510	1510
Toppan Print	1520	1490	1500	1510
Toray Ind	708	702	705	705
Toshiba	806	799	803	803
Toyo Seikan	3650	3550	3570	3660
Toyo Trust	1100	1050	1050	1100
Toyota Motor	2370	2350	2370	2380
Yamaichi Sec	818	808	808	811
Yamanouchi	2470	2430	2440	2430
Yasuda Fire	820	806	810	811
Yasuda Trust	678	665	665	685

a: x 100
Nikkei 225 index: 21662.38
Previous: 21815.81

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	19¾	19½	19.55	19.55
Air Canada	5.15	5.05	5.10	5.20
Alberta Energy	25.85	25⅛	25.60	25.90
Alcan Alum	44	43.40	43.40	43⅞
Avenor A	23½	23	23	23¼
Bk Nova Scotia	31.15	30.90	31.10	31.20
Barrick Gold	41.85	40.90	41.10	41.65
BCE	53.45	53⅛	53.35	53.55
BC Telecomm	26.60	26.15	26.15	26.60
Bombardier B	19¾	19.15	19.20	19⅛
Brascan A	26.90	26.65	26.85	26⅝
Cameco	73.05	72.60	72.60	73
CIBC	43.15	42.90	43	43.10
Cdn Airlines	3.20	3.10	3.10	3¼
Cdn Nat Res	22½	22.10	22.45	22.30
Cdn Occid Pet	47	46.60	46.70	46.90
Cdn Pacific	27.65	27.15	27.30	27¾
Cominco	32.05	31.70	31.70	32.35
Consumers Gas	21	20½	21	20½
Dofasco	21.60	21.45	21.45	21.45
Domtar Inc	9⅝	9.70	9⅝	9.60
Du Pont Cda A	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
Echo Bay Min	17.55	17.40	17.55	17.60
Empire Co. A	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.45
Falconbridge	32.10	31.85	31.90	32.10
Fletcher Chall A	19.60	19.10	19.35	19½
Franco Nevada	80½	79½	79¾	80½
Guardian Cap A	9.05	8.90	8.90	9⅛
Hemlo Gold	17.60	17.40	17.40	17.55
Horsham	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.30
Imperial Oil	55	54.30	54.30	54.85
Inco	46.65	45.60	46⅛	45.95
IPL Energy	33.40	33.30	33.30	33.40
Laidlaw A	14⅛	14.20	14.20	14.30
Laidlaw B	14.20	13.95	13.95	14.15
Loewen Group	40.35	38½	38½	40.20
Ldn Insur Gp	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
Macmill Bld	18.15	18.05	18.10	18.10
Magna Intl A	64	63.05	63.70	63¾
Maple Leaf Fds	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
Moore	25¼	25	25.20	25.20
Newbridge Net	92	89	89½	89.40
Noranda Inc	30.05	29.70	29⅞	30.15
Noranda Forest	9.70	9.60	9.60	9.70
Norcen Energy	21⅞	21.55	21.65	21.85
Nthern Telecom	70.20	69⅛	69.70	70.30
Nova	13.40	13.20	13.20	13.40
Onex	14.10	14.05	14.05	14.05
Placer Dome	38.30	37.70	37.90	37.90
Potash Sask	96.90	95.85	96	96½
Provigo	8.55	8.40	8.45	8½
Quebecor Print	23.35	23.05	23.10	23.30
Renaissance	35.60	35.20	35.45	35.65
Rio Algom	27¼	27	27.10	27.20
Seagram Co	45.85	45	45.30	45⅛
Stone Consold	17.70	17½	17½	17.65
Talisman Eny	31.20	30⅛	30.90	31.40
Teleglobe	19½	19.20	19.45	19.40
Telus	17.90	17¼	17¼	17.90
Thomson	22.55	22.40	22½	22.55
TorDom Bank	23¼	23.55	23.60	23.90
Transalta	14.55	14.45	14.45	14½
TransCda Pipe	19.20	19	19.10	19.15
Utd Dominion	33¼	32.60	32¾	33
Westburn	9.70	9.60	9.60	9.60
Westcoast Eny	21	20.80	20.85	21
Weston	49⅞	49.60	49⅞	49.60

TSE Industrials index: 5117.19
Previous: 5151.13

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1920	1920	1920	n.a.
Brau-Un Goess	674	666	671	663
Bund Vers Pfd	398	398	390	n.a.
Creditanst PC	1495	1495	1490	1490
EA-Generali	3520	3490	3495	3500
EVN	1576	1569	1570	1575
Interunfall	1551	1551	1551	n.a.
Lenzing	758	744	758	744
Leykam	341	338	341	338
Mayr-Meinhof	496	494	496	494
OEMV	1074	1068	1068	1070
Oest Brau-Bet	580	560	578	560
Oest Elektriz	766	761	765	761
VA Tech	1444	1434	1438	1431
Wienerberger	2100	2040	2060	2095

ATX index: 1122.31
Previous: 1118.58

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air NZ Zeald B	3.72	3.66	3.66	3.75
Brierly Invt	1.36	1.34	1.35	1.36
Carter Holt ord	3.47	3.37	3.39	3.45
Fernz	4.38	4.36	4.36	4.34
Fisher Paykel	4.78	4.75	4.75	4.75
FC Forest	1.87	1.84	1.85	1.87
Goodman Fder	1.49	1.43	1.48	1.42
Indep News	5.37	5.35	5.35	5.37
Lion Nathan	3.63	3.58	3.63	3.58
Nat Gas note	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
NZ Refining	25.60	25.50	25.60	25.50
Telecom NZ	6.27	6.15	6.24	6.16
Trust Bk NZ	2.95	2.93	2.94	2.93
Wilson Horton	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60

NZSE-40 index: 2147.73
Previous: 2143.13

Zurich

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	270	263	265	272
Alusuisse R	1006	999	1001	1003
Ares-Serono B	901	880	886	885
Baer Hdg B	1400	1380	1380	1390
Baloise Hdg R	2670	2640	2660	2665
BBC B	1522	1503	1505	1496
Bk Vision	1525	1510	1520	1520
Bobst B	1910	1900	1910	1900
Ciba Geigy R	1439	1406	1413	1441
CS Holdings R	113.75	111.75	112	112.75
Elektrowatt B	487	477	478	487
Fischer B	1490	1460	1490	1480
Hilti PC	960	955	955	960
Holderbank B	940	930	938	939
Merkur Hdg R	259	254	258	256
Nestle R	1410	1383	1410	1381
Oerlikon R	136.50	133.50	136	133
Pargesa Hld B	1500	1500	1500	1500
PharmVisn B	6270	6200	6200	6265
Pirelli B	162	156	160	162
Roche Hdg PC	9800	9700	9785	9765
Sandoz R	1354	1320	1328	1356
SBC B	466	457	460	465
Schindler B	1370	1350	1350	1360
SGS B	2790	2700	2720	2800
SMH B	840	819	830	833
Sulzer R	844	818	825	838
Swiss Reins R	1315	1301	1306	1300
Swissair R	1230	1215	1215	1227
UBS B	1239	1218	1224	1234
Winterthur R	780	768	768	779
Zurich Assur R	347	342	344	347

SPI index: 2337.77
Previous: 2349.84

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Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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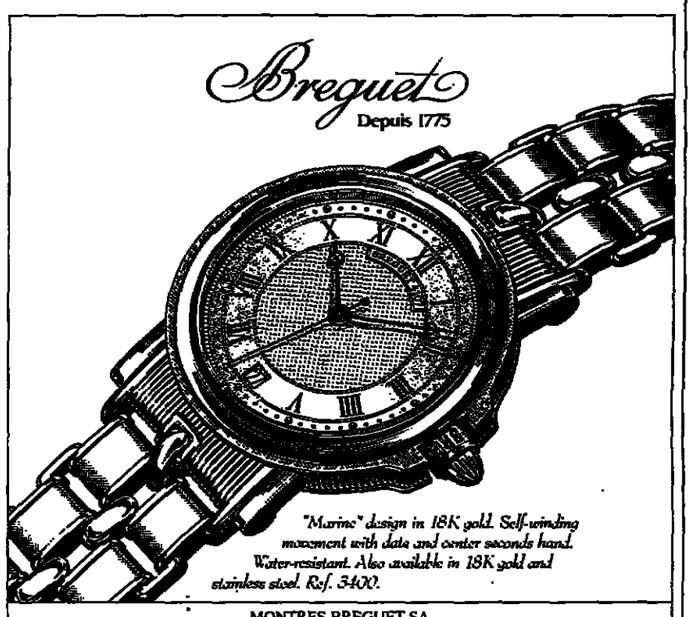

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Continued on Page 18.

هكذا من الأصل

China Disputes Report It Ruled Out Boeing as Partner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Boeing Co. said it had failed to be chosen as the Western partner in a $2 billion Chinese-South Korean project to build a 100-seat aircraft, but officials here refused to confirm Thursday that they had given the job to the U.S. company's European rival.

"We believe China will not select Boeing for its Western partner in the 100-seater airplane program," Boeing's office here quoted a company spokeswoman, Cindy Smith, as saying Wednesday in Seattle.

"While we are disappointed, we will continue to evaluate our options with other partners in the 100-seater market," she added. Aviation Industries of China, the Chinese partner in the project, declined to say whether a final choice had been made between Boeing and Aero International Asia, a European consortium grouping Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC and Alenia SpA of Italy.

"There is no final document," a spokesman said. "We have no agreed public statement for the time being." An Aerospatiale executive played down the significance of Boeing's statement, saying, "Even if they say it's bad news for them, it doesn't necessarily mean its good news for us." Chinese officials have said a decision on the airliner project would be made by the end of June.

One European aviation analyst here said Boeing's statement may have been a tactical move aimed at putting China in a less favorable negotiating position by having fewer final candidates for the project. McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States also is seeking the contract.

The analyst said Boeing might have been motivated by anger over China's recent decision to select the European consortium Airbus Industrie instead of Boeing for a $1.5 billion aircraft purchase. Boeing's recent difficulties in China, after more than 20 years in which it dominated the aircraft market there, are assumed in turn to be linked to Chinese-U.S. friction in the past year over trade, copyright violations, human rights and the political status of Taiwan.

Despite its disappointments, the Boeing spokeswoman said, "We will continue to compete vigorously in China and the Asia-Pacific region, the fastest-growing commercial airplane market, and are confident Boeing will continue its market leadership there."

Expectations that China would choose a European partner to help it build the 100-seat airliner were raised last month when Prime Minister Li Peng, on a visit to France, signed cooperative agreements with Aerospatiale. A Boeing executive, however, said during a visit to China in April that the U.S. company already had signed similar agreements signed with Aviation Industries of China. *(AFP, Bloomberg)*

■ **Thai Airways Buys Planes**

Thai Airways International Ltd. said it had signed an order to buy nine aircraft from Airbus Industrie and was preparing to buy six planes from Boeing, Agence France-Presse reported from Bangkok.

The airline valued the deal with Airbus for five A300-600R and four A330-300 aircraft, to be delivered between September 1997 and September 1999, at 27.76 billion baht ($1.1 billion). A tentative agreement to buy six stretched 777-300s from Boeing was valued at 26.25 billion baht, but no delivery date had yet been set.

China Says Tourism Is Increasing

Reuters

BEIJING — China said Thursday that the growth of its booming tourist industry was outstripping that of its overall economy, as travelers streamed in to see the Great Wall, visit ski resorts and take in various historical landmarks.

"China is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of tourism resources," said Sun Gang, deputy chairman of China's national tourism board. He said the tourist trade was expanding faster than the country's gross domestic product, and that it was expected to outpace the economy by a sizable margin until at least the turn of the century.

While GDP has been forecast to grow at a healthy 8.0 percent a year through 2000, Mr. Sun said he expected tourism to register annual growth of 11 percent to 13 percent during the same period. He added that earnings from tourism were expected to account for 5.0 percent of GDP, or 350 billion yuan ($41.9 billion), a year by the end of the century and to soar to 1.34 trillion yuan a year — or 8.0 percent of GDP — by 2010.

In 1995, total tourism earnings — from domestic and foreign travelers — were 209.8 billion yuan, accounting for 3.64 percent of GDP.

China recorded 46.4 million tourist visits in 1995 — although the majority were by expatriate Chinese from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau who were visiting relatives — generating revenue of $8.73 billion. Foreign tourists made 5.89 million trips to China last year, up 13.6 percent from 1994.

Cambodia Looks Offshore For Oil to Prime Its Economy

Tests Encourage Further Energy Exploration

Reuters

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia, emerging from 20 years of isolation, is watching expectantly as foreign consortiums explore off its coast in search of oil.

The country, enviously noting the boom already under way in many other countries of East Asia, is hoping that oil revenue will help get its economy started. For the cash-strapped government, any commercial drilling, even small-scale production, would be welcome.

The country is "very hopeful that a discovery of these natural resources brings forth hard currency" to speed Cambodia's development, the industry, energy and mines minister, Pou Sothirak, said recently.

Oil explorers have drawn some encouragement in their search from geological factors, pointing to the success of Thailand's gas industry in waters with a similar structure.

In 1991, oil-exploration teams returned to Cambodia after a 20-year absence. Test drillings and surveys have been promising enough so far to prompt further examination in the search for oil and gas.

But commercial production is far from certain, and the pace stumbled last year when the government withdrew three areas from the list of those it was tendering to oil-exploration companies. More recently, the government has designated 10 new blocks, some of which some are likely to be offered in June or July.

Mr. Pou Sothirak said 1996 would prove significant for oil prospects in Cambodia as the three consortiums operating in the country launched fresh tests.

The government has said it is considering setting up its own oil company if the offshore finds prove commercially viable.

With just four wells drilled so far, although three of them have found some oil or gas, the Cambodian exploration process is still in its infancy. But Declan Ryan, an analyst with the Wood MacKenzie Consultants Ltd. unit of National Westminster Bank PLC, said test results so far had given reason for optimism.

"They've demonstrated that there are hydrocarbons; the question is really whether it's commercially viable," Mr. Ryan said by telephone from Edinburgh.

Hugh Leonard, the Cambodia general manager for Enterprise Oil PLC of Britain, said explorers needed to drill several more wells before being able to assess whether the sites could be launched commercially.

Even if the results "continue to be extremely encouraging," he said, it will still be a few more years before commercial drilling can start.

Enterprise Oil's Angkor-1 well has produced the most promising results in Cambodia — a maximum flow rate of 4.7 million cubic feet of gas a day and 180 barrels of condensate.

Enterprise has a 50 percent stake in two offshore blocks, Total Cambodge Exploration Ltd. of France holds 30 percent, and British Gas Exploration & Production Ltd. has 20 percent. Last month, Enterprise dispatched the Canmar Explorer III to drill the Da-1 and Preah Kahn wells, bringing its total investment in Cambodia to about $40 million.

"We are excited at the results from the first well, and we are committed to drilling more wells," Mr. Leonard said. "If the results from Da-1 and Preah Kahn also are very encouraging, we might well drill more wells later this year."

A Japanese consortium, Cambodia Petroleum Exploration Co., has had mixed results after spending $40 million on exploration. Its Devada well was dry, but its Apsara well produced a maximum flow rate of 244 barrels of crude oil a day and 73,200 cubic feet of gas a day.

The consortium, known as Campex, is planning for a third test drilling at its Poulo-Y well in October or November.

Several exploration companies, meanwhile, are hoping to explore waters claimed by both Cambodia and Thailand.

Unocal Corp. of the United States said it was ready to invest $100 million in the search for oil and gas in that area. In January, BHP Petroleum Pty. of Australia opened a representative office in Phnom Penh with a view to exploring the same area.

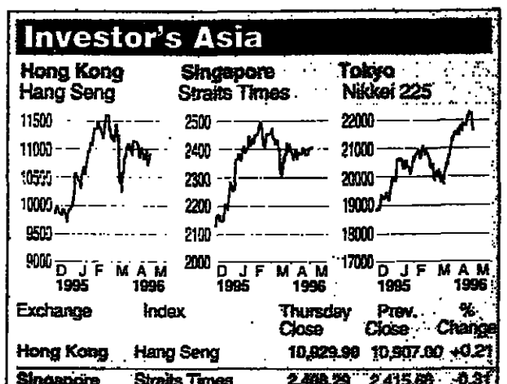
Thailand awarded contracts on blocks there years ago, and while Cambodia has taken bids on blocks it has created in the disputed area, talks between the two countries to resolve the claims have developed slowly. Mr. Ryan of Wood MacKenzie said it took 20 years for Thailand and Malaysia to reach an agreement in their joint development area, so he did not expect a quick resolution of the Thai-Cambodian dispute.

Separately, Premier Consolidated Oilfields PLC of Britain, Ampolex Ltd. of Australia and Idemitsu Cambodia Oil Exploration of Japan, which are jointly exploring one offshore block, have invested about $25 million.

"We think the risk is acceptable; we have already gone from the initial phase of exploration to the first extension," Jeremy Martin, country manager for Premier, said.

One test well in 1994 produced a maximum flow rate of 1,180 barrels and 1.3 million cubic feet of gas a day. The group plans to drill a new well this year.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,829.99	10,807.80	+0.21
Singapore	Straits Times	2,408.25	2,415.88	-0.31
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,323.80	2,313.40	+0.61
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,662.38	21,815.01	-0.70
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,186.13	1,189.54	-0.29
Bangkok	SET	1,319.23	1,292.81	+2.06
Seoul	Composite Index	961.52	980.90	-1.98
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,681.71	6,114.14	-0.55
Manila	PSE	2,956.00	2,937.68	+0.61
Jakarta	Composite Index	622.86	629.47	-1.05
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,147.73	2,143.13	+0.21
Bombay	Sensitive Index	Closed	3,826.72	+0.90

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Taiwan's** 359 listed companies posted a combined year-on-year profit decline of 18.9 percent in the first quarter, a newspaper report said, citing political tensions with China.

• **Beijing Light Automobile Co.** ordered its staff to take this week off to reduce inventories; the company cut its work week to three days in March in a previous effort to fight oversupply.

• **Ericsson AB** of Sweden and **Nokia Oy** of Finland each won a contract to expand digital mobile-telephone networks in **China**; separately, the Xinhua news agency said at least 10 million Chinese people would have mobile phones by 2000, compared with 1.5 million in 1995 and 50,000 in 1991.

• **Fuji Bank Ltd.'s** president, Toru Hashimoto, confirmed a newspaper report that the bank had 1.95 trillion yen ($18.53 billion) in problem loans at the end of March. At the end of March 1995, Fuji's assets were 59.25 trillion yen.

• **Kvaerner A/S** of Norway took a 61 percent stake in Kvaerner Hangfa, a Chinese joint venture with **Hangzhou Electric Equipment Works.**

• **Indonesia** said its current-account deficit of $7 billion for the year ended March 31 was well below official forecasts, but economists said care would still be needed to control the country's booming economy.

• **Australia's** current-account deficit narrowed to 1.51 billion Australian dollars ($1.19 billion) in March from a revised 1.71 billion dollars in February.

• **Nanjing Panda Electronics Co.** shares fell 6.1 percent in their Hong Kong trading debut. *Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX*

AsiaSat Owners Plan Sale to Cut Stakes

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Two of Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co.'s main shareholders plan to sell shares in Asia's first commercial-satellite operator.

But analysts said that despite the fact that shares in satellite companies have been soaring in the United States, it might not be the right time to buy AsiaSat stock.

AsiaSat is now equally owned by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., the state-controlled China International Trust & Investment Corp. and Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain. Two thirds of the shares will be sold by CITIC and one third by Cable & Wireless.

The two companies plan to sell the shares in New York and Hong Kong "as soon as practicable," according to a draft prospectus.

But the cost of renting space on a satellite, which has risen by more a third in the last two years, could be headed lower later this year as at least 10 satellites are set for launch in 1996, analysts said.

"We are at the top of the market for transponder prices, that's one of the reasons they are so keen to sell shares now," said Andrew Harrington of Salomon Brothers Inc. in Hong Kong.

The share sale is designed to allow the existing shareholders to cut their stakes, not to raise money for AsiaSat's expansion.

AsiaSat launched its first satellite, AsiaSat-1, in 1990 and is already reaping healthy profits. A larger satellite, AsiaSat-2, was launched last November.

Net profit rose 47 percent last year, to 168.7 million dollars.

The prospectus admits that rising competition may be a risk that threatens to bring down transponder prices.

"There are 10 satellites going up in Asia just this year. That is a lot of capacity," said Sabrina Cubbins, director of marketing at AsiaSat.

She said few clients were likely to leave AsiaSat, however, because they have long-term contracts and expensive ground equipment geared to using its satellites. She refused to make any comment on the share sale.

Kodak Chief Sees Japan As Trying to Limit Talks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The chairman of Eastman Kodak Co. has criticized the Japanese government for refusing to discuss a market-access case filed last year by the U.S. trade representative's office.

Kodak contends that, because of collusion between the government and Fuji Photo Film Co., Kodak products are excluded from large parts of the Japanese market. Fuji denies the charge, and the U.S. trade office is investigating. George Fisher, the Kodak chairman, on Wednesday characterized comments by Yoshihiro Sakamoto, a vice minister for international trade and industry, as indicating that Japan would "choose the issues" it wanted to talk about.

"If the other side won't talk, it could lead to things that are undesirable," Mr. Fisher said. He added that Kodak had strong support in the U.S. Congress and that President Bill Clinton had brought the case up twice in talks with Japan's prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto.

AIRBUS: *Heading for Change*

Continued from Page 13

year. That compared with 56.4 percent for Boeing, and only 3.4 percent for McDonnell Douglas Corp. A year ago, Airbus got just 19 percent of the orders.

Recently, Airbus said that it would increase deliveries in 1997 to 185 aircraft from 135 this year. By contrast, Boeing said it would turn out 24 planes a month by early 1997, or 288 a year, compared with 18.5 a month, or 222 a year, now.

In April, Mr. Pierson scored a breakthrough by scaling the crucial Chinese market. Beijing snubbed Boeing to announce a $2 billion order for 33 Airbus jets. China also intends to develop a 100-seat regional aircraft for domestic routes with several partners, perhaps including Aerospatiale and British Aerospace.

Still, Mr. Pierson is troubled that the need for efficiencies and the withering of government aid come as Airbus tries to gear up for a big battle with Boeing: control of the nascent market for long-range airplanes that can carry more than 500 passengers.

In April, Airbus announced the establishment of a special division to examine the feasibility of a plane it calls the A-3XX, whose development Mr. Pierson says will cost at least $7 billion.

Time is not on his side. Major airlines say they need such super-jumbos as soon as possible. Airbus lost a year in fruitless negotiations with Boeing over possibly building the aircraft together.

Boeing now plans to develop a stretched version of its 747, for $1 billion to $2 billion, which should be ready by 2000. But the A-3XX would not be ready until about 2003, Mr. Pierson said, and Airbus says its plane would have to be 15 percent more efficient than a Boeing model, while staying competitive in price.

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2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1995; affectation des résultats;
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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

Hoddle Accepts

SOCCER Glenn Hoddle agreed to succeed Terry Venables as England's national coach Thursday. Hoddle, 38, will become the youngest man ever to hold the job. He will take over after the European championship ends in June. *(Reuters)*

Victory for D.C United

SOCCER Raul Diaz Arce, Marco Etcheverry and Steve Rammel scored Wednesday as D.C. United beat the Dallas Burn, 3-1, for its first victory in Major League Soccer. The game drew 11,253, down from 35,000 at D.C.'s home opener. *(AP)*

Ross Perot Jr. Buys Mavs

BASKETBALL Ross Perot Jr., the son of Ross Perot, the businessman and ex-presidential candidate, has agreed to buy the Dallas Mavericks for $125 million with David McDavid. *(WP)*

Favorite Is on Track

HORSE RACING Unbridled Song ran a spectacular half-mile workout in 46 seconds Wednesday, answering questions about his fitness for Saturday's Kentucky Derby. But the favorite's prospects dimmed when he drew the disastrous No. 20 start position in the 20-horse field. *(WP)*

Kiwis Start Victory Chase

CRICKET New Zealand bowled West Indies out for 184 runs on the last day of the second test in Antigua on Thursday. New Zealand, chasing a victory target of 296, was 26 for one at lunch. Danny Morrison added the wicket of Curtly Ambrose to finish with five for 61. *(Reuters)*

Andy Clark/Reuters

Danny Morrison, delivering a ball, took five wickets for 61.

Fan Imitates Cantona

SOCCER Last year, Matthew Simmons, a fan of Crystal Palace soccer club, was kicked by Eric Cantona. On Thursday, Simmons tried to kick a lawyer in court after being convicted of provoking Cantona. As prosecutor Jeffrey McGann asked for Simmons to be banned from soccer grounds, Simmons leapt up, tried to kick McCann, grabbed him in a headlock and shouted that he was innocent. *(AP, AFP)*

Knicks Complete Their Sweep And Prepare for an Old Enemy

The Associated Press

The Chicago Bulls and the New York Knicks completed 3-0 sweeps Wednesday night in their best-of-five opening-round series to set up a showdown in the second round.

The Bulls routed the Miami Heat, 112-91, and the Knicks beat the Cleveland Cavaliers, 81-76.

The best-of-7 second round opens Sunday with New York at Chicago, where the Bulls are 41-2 this season.

"We can't celebrate because I think everybody has already forgotten about the game we just played," said Patrick Ewing, who had 16 points and 10 rebounds for the Knicks. "All anybody will talk about is the Bulls."

NBA PLAYOFFS

Jordan, playing with a back injury, scored 26 points and Scottie Pippen had a triple-double as the Bulls crushed the Heat in Miami.

"I can't see anybody getting in their way," said Heat coach Pat Riley, who failed to reach the second round for the first time in his 14 years as a coach.

Jordan strained his back for the second straight game, but said he expects to be ready for the Knicks.

"It was tough getting loose," he said. "Once I got loose, I felt pretty good. Every now and then when I twisted, I could feel the pull."

Pippen had 22 points, 18 rebounds and 10 assists. His rebound total tied a career high.

"Scottie picked it up a notch," said Phil Jackson, the Bulls' coach. "He knew he had to be an initiator because of Michael's back."

Chicago dominated the series, winning the three games by an average of 23 points.

"It was thorough," Riley said. "I know how bad we feel and how bad a lot of people in this town feel about the show we put on tonight."

Alonzo Mourning, the Miami center who struggled in the first two games, scored 30 points but wasn't satisfied. "It's not a good feeling at all," he said.

The Knicks survived a terrible fourth quarter and a premature celebration at Madison Square Garden.

"To beat Chicago, we're going to have to play very consistent basketball for 48 minutes," said Derek Harper, the Knicks guard, "but I do like the way we held together and made big shots down the stretch."

John Starks, who finished with 22 points, grinned and waved five fingers in the face of Cavs coach Mike Fratello after Terrell Brandon, who finished as Cleveland's top scorer with 19 points, picked up his fifth foul near the end of the third quarter.

The Knicks led by 13 at the time, but Cleveland rallied to tie it at 70 with 4:51 left. New York came back to take a five-point lead on Starks's fifth three-pointer, and held on for victory.

"We were up against a very desperate team trying to get back in the game," said Jeff van Gundy, the Knicks coach.

Trail Blazers 98, Jazz 90 At Portland, the Trail Blazers received big offensive games from Rod Strickland and Arvydas Sabonis and shut down Utah stars Karl Malone and John Stockton.

Strickland had 27 points, seven assists and six rebounds as Portland won its second straight at home after losing two at Utah.

Sabonis scored 25, hit all three of his three-point shots and grabbed 13 rebounds.

Jeff Hornacek scored 30 points for Utah, including four-for-four from three-point range. But Malone scored only 15 points, almost 18 below his series average. Stockton had 11 points and 11 assists, and was just three-for-13 from the field.

Suns 94, Spurs 93 At Phoenix, Kevin Johnson made a key layup with 1:48 left and the Suns survived two last-second shots by San Antonio to stay alive in the series.

Johnson's driving layup gave the Suns a 94-91 lead. David Robinson, who scored 13 of his 22 points in the last quarter, made a layup with 1:30 left to pull the Spurs within one.

John Williams fouled Robinson with 8.8 seconds left, but the Suns weren't over the limit. After the ensuing inbounds pass, Vinny Del Negro missed a long jumper for the Spurs and Charles Barkley batted the rebound outside to Sean Elliott, who missed another jumper that could have won it for San Antonio. Barkley led Phoenix with 25 points, while Elliott scored 20 for San Antonio.

■ Unseld Becomes Bullets GM

The Washington Bullets signed Wes Unseld to a five-year contract as vice president and general manager, the Associated Press reported. Unseld, who spent the last two years as executive vice president, played 13 years for the Bullets and coached them from 1987 to 1994.

• The Indiana Pacers guard Reggie Miller met with doctors and was cleared to begin shooting and participating in light drills. Miller was injured in an April 13 game against Detroit and had surgery the next day to reconstruct part of his right eye socket. Indiana trails Atlanta 2-1 in their first-round playoff series. *(AP)*

Jack Smith/The Associated Press

Rod Strickland, right, of the Trail Blazers, battling past John Stockton of the Jazz.

The Worm Turns to Prose And Bares All

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Dennis Rodman, the Chicago Bulls forward, wants to leave the NBA the same way he appears on the cover of his autobiography: naked.

"After my last game," Rodman writes. "I'll walk off the court and take off one piece of clothing with every step. Then I'll be at about midcourt, and I'll walk the rest of the way into the locker room nude. It can be my parting shot to the NBA."

The book, "Bad As I Wanna Be," hit bookstores in the United States on Wednesday.

David Stern, the NBA commissioner, said he had not read the book, but said: "He wants to play naked? In his last game? It probably would be."

Rodman said Stern is afraid of him. Stern said fear wasn't a factor, but said Rodman is not what the NBA "set out to be."

Rodman also writes that:

• He might one day reunite with a former girlfriend, Madonna, who, he says, begged him to get her pregnant.

• He's happy he didn't commit suicide when he contemplated doing so in 1993, but probably will someday. "I'll know when my life is complete. Then I'll take out a gun and shoot myself in the head. That's how it will end."

Some of his venom is aimed at the San Antonio Spurs, who traded him after two playoff collapses. He rails about being "nothing more than a sports slave."

Rominger Rides in U.S. but Dreams of France

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

RICHMOND, Virginia — Peering around the hotel lobby, Tony Rominger announced that he really liked the United States, watery coffee and all.

"My wife, she would like when I retire that we should live in the States, California maybe," he said. Rominger thought he would prefer the East Coast because it was three or four hours closer to Europe, more convenient for trips back to his native Switzerland.

The world's No. 2 bicycle racer, behind Laurent Jalabert of France, Rominger is getting a chance to look over real estate for the next week and a half while he competes in the Tour DuPont as the leader of the Mapei-GB team from Italy. It is one of 16 teams of 7 riders each that started the 1,225-mile DuPont in Wilmington, Delaware, on Wednesday. The race ends May 12 in Marietta, Georgia, near Atlanta.

This is not his first trip to the United States, Rominger explained in an interview. "Twice in Colorado, three times in San Diego, always for a month of training," he said. "Nice scenery, nice weather, nice people."

He likes to travel. Now 35 years old, he plans to retire either at the end of this season or next and go touring. "Maybe I'll take some long vacations, half a year, to see the world, to see its people, its cultures. Now we're traveling the whole world but we don't see anything. We see the inside of hotels, we see the airports, that's all."

Retirement, he continued, will depend on motivation, not on success.

"It depends if I still love my sport. If I'm still motivated — the training, the life of a cyclist — I will do one year more. But if I see it's getting too hard to stay motivated, I will stop at the end of this year. At most, only one year more. That's for sure.

"You know, it's a fantastic sport but sometimes you're not so happy. You think, 'I have to train again today?' When I say, 'I want to stop now,' I'll be happy."

When he does stop, Rominger will be able to look back on a splendid career. He won the Vuelta a España from 1992 through 1994 and the Giro d'Italia last year, and set the record for the hour's ride against the clock, an astonishing 55.2 kilometers, in 1994.

That leaves only the Tour de France among the world's three major multiday races still to be won by him. The closest he has come was second place in 1993.

"Maybe I'll take some long vacations, to see the world. Now we're traveling the whole world but we don't see anything. We see the inside of hotels, we see the airports, that's all."

And that is why he is riding for the first time in the DuPont, which modestly ranks itself as the world's fourth-most-important race.

"The Tour de France," Rominger said, "this year I'm approaching it differently. This year it's the first big goal of the year for the first time. Before I did the Vuelta first and I always won it easily. Last year I did the Giro first and I won by seven minutes. So I reached my objectives and I went a little bit down psychologically.

"I knew I had done my work for the sponsor. If I could do something more, O.K., but the most important thing, it was done.

"I think that's not the best preparation for the Tour de France. You have to come there with big pressure from the team, from yourself, that you have to do really well in the Tour.

"That's the big difference this year: To come to the Tour de France with nothing big done before. You have to show something. If not, it will be a bad year."

Whose training idea was this? "Mine," he said proudly. "I looked last fall at the last four years and I said I have to change something. You can't always do the same. You need new goals, new motivations."

He is not riding the DuPont with much expectation of victory, he admitted. For one thing, he is behind in his condition because of a two-week bout with bronchitis in March, which left him trailing the field in most of his recent races in Spain. For another, his season will not really begin before the start of the Tour de France on June 29.

"My goal is to go strong from the start of the Tour de France and continue strong up to the end of the season, including the world road championship" in Lugano, Switzerland, in October.

Rominger intends to ride in the Olympic Games, which will be open to professionals this year for the first time. "Not the road race," he said, "only the time trial. But I will ride the pursuit on the track if the Tour de France goes bad for me."

The pursuit is scheduled in Atlanta just three days after the Tour ends July 21 and most other riders will skip it because of the six-hour time difference with their European eating and sleeping habits and the difficulty in adjusting quickly.

But not Rominger, who admits that he can be single minded. "If I don't have the shape in the Tour de France," he said, "I will drop out and do the pursuit."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	14	10	.583	—
Baltimore	14	13	.519	1½
Toronto	12	14	.462	3
Detroit	9	19	.321	7
Boston	8	19	.296	7½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	17	8	.680	—
Chicago	15	11	.577	2½
Minnesota	14	12	.538	3½
Milwaukee	12	13	.480	5
Kansas City	9	19	.321	9½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	17	10	.630	—
Seattle	16	11	.593	1
California	14	12	.538	2½
Oakland	13	13	.500	3½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	18	10	.643	—
Atlanta	16	12	.571	2
Philadelphia	14	11	.560	2½
New York	12	14	.461	5
Florida	11	17	.393	7
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Chicago	14	14	.500	—
Houston	14	14	.500	—
Pittsburgh	13	14	.481	½
St. Louis	12	16	.429	2
Cincinnati	9	17	.346	4
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	18	10	.643	—
San Francisco	14	13	.519	3½
Los Angeles	14	15	.483	4½
Colorado	12	14	.462	5

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000 000 001	1	6 1
Boston	112 100 00x	5	11 1

Aldred, R. Lewis (8) and Flaherty; Clemens and Hassinan. W—Clemens, 1-4. L—Aldred, 0-3. HR—Boston, Stanley (3).

Milwaukee	000 002 100	3	4 2
Toronto	030 005 10x	9	10 1

Miranda, Garcia (6) and Matheny; Guzmans, Risley (8) and S.Martinez. W—Guzman, 4-1. L—Miranda, 1-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Criso (3). Toronto, C. Delgado (7).

Chicago	110 000 030	5	11 1
Cleveland	000 224 01x	9	12 0

Magrane, McCaskill (4), Simas (8) and Karkovice, Kreuter (8); J.McDowall, Tavarez (8), Assenmacher (8), Plunk (8) and S. Alomar. W—J. McDowall, 3-1. L—McCaskill, 0-2. Sv—Plunk (7). HRs—Chicago, De.Martinez (2). Cleveland, Belle (10), Vizquel (3).

Kansas City	021 000 002	5	7 0
Minnesota	010 120 10x	5	9 1

(10 innings)

Belcher, Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane; Radke, Guardado (8), Stevens (9) and G. Myers. W—Stevens, 1-0. L—Montgomery, 0-1. HRs—Kansas City, TGoodwin (1), Hamelin 2 (4). Minnesota, Becker (1).

Seattle	021 000 000	4	8 0
Texas	220 000 10x	5	10 1

R.Johnson, Carmona (3), M. Jackson (6), T. Davis (8), Charlton (8) and D. Wilson; D.Oliver, Russell (6), Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—Russell, 1-0. L—M. Jackson, 1-1. Sv—Henneman (6).

N. Y.	020 771 000	000	005—11 20 4
Baltim.	100 022 001	000	000—6 13 4

(15 innings)

Rogers, Wickman (6), Howe (7), J. Nelson (8), Wakefield (9), Mecir (10), Pettitte (13) and Girardi; D.Wells, R. McDowell (8), Orosco (8), R. Myers (11), Mercker (13), J. Myers (15) and Hoiles, Zaun (5). W—Pettitte, 4-1. L—Mercker, 2-2. HRs—Baltimore, By.Anderson (12), Zaun (1). New York, T. Martinez (4), Be.Williams (5), Ge.Williams (2).

California	320 000 000	6	12 0
Oakland	000 400 000	4	7 0

Leftwich, Boskie (4), James (8), Percival (9) and Fabregas; Van Poppel, Wengert (3), Mohler (6), Taylor (8), Briscoe (9) and Steinbach. W—Boskie, 2-0. L—Van Poppel, 0-3. Sv—Percival (9). HRs—Oakland, McGwire (3). California, Hudler (3), Edmonds (9), Snow (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	111 000 000	3	9 3
Chicago	222 300 00x	9	11 0

An.Benes, Petkovsek (4), Honeycutt (7), Parrett (8) and Pagnozzi; Trachsel, D. Jones (9) and Servais. W—Trachsel, 2-2. L—An.Benes, 1-4. HRs—St. Louis, Lankford (8), Pagnozzi (1). Chicago, Sandberg 2 (7), Grace (2), Servais (7).

Montreal	000 004 000	4	8 2
New York	000 000 000	0	2 1

First Game

P.Martinez and D. Fletcher; Clark, Minor (7), DiPoto (8) and Hundley. W—P. Martinez, 3-1. L—Clark, 1-3. HR—Montreal, H. Rodriguez (10).

Montreal	000 000 000	0	4 2
New York	410 000 01x	2	10 1

Second Game

Alvarez, Manuel (1), Dad (4), D. Veres (6), Rojas (8) and Spehr, Webster (4); Isringhausen, MacDonald (9) and Mayne. W—Isringhausen, 2-2. L—Alvarez, 1-1.

Atlanta	000 000 000	0	3 0
Houston	000 100 02x	3	10 0

Avery, Glantz (8) and Perez; Lopez (7), Hampton and Eusebio. W—Hampton, 3-2. L—Avery, 2-2. HR—Houston, Bagwell (9).

Philadelphia	000 024 000	6	9 1
Florida	010 100 201	5	13 0

Hunter, Ryan (5), Springer (7), Bottalico (9) and Lieberthal; A.Leiter, Weathers (6), Mantei (7), Y. Perez (8) and C. Johnson. W—Ryan, 1-0. L—A. Leiter, 4-2. Sv—Bottalico (9). HRs—Philadelphia, Incaviglia (3). Florida, Sheffield (12), Dawson (1), C.Johnson (3).

Pittsburgh	300 010 000	4	7 1
Cincinnati	002 100 000	3	5 1

Hope, Christiansen (6), Boever (8), Hancock (9), Micali (9), Plesac (9) and Oelkers; Burba, J. Ruffin (7), J. Brantley (9) and Taubensee. W—Hope, 1-1. L—Burba, 0-3. Sv—Plesac (1). HRs—Cincinnati, Anthony (2).

San Francisco	102 001 000	4	10 2
San Diego	201 023 10x	9	11 1

Gardner, Burton (6), Creek (6), Dewey (8) and Lampkin; Valenzuela, Florie (6), Hoffman (9) and Ausmus. W—Valenzuela, 1-1. L—Gardner, 2-1. HRs—San Diego, R. Henderson (2), Finley (2), Caminiti (3), A. Cedeno (1). San Francisco, Bonds (12), Aurilia (1).

Colorado	000 040 000	4	5 1
Los Angeles	000 000 01B	1	6 0

M.Thompson, B. Ruffin (9) and Ja.Reed; Astacio, Eischen (5), Brocail (6), Radinsky (9) and Piazza. W—M. Thompson, 2-1. L—Astacio, 2-3. Sv—B. Ruffin (1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Cordova Min	18	70	23	27	.386
Molitor Min	26	105	24	39	.371
FThomas Chi	26	100	20	37	.370
O'Neill NY	23	92	17	34	.370
RAlomar Bal	27	111	21	41	.369
Brosius Oak	25	87	20	32	.368
Duncan NY	19	80	13	29	.362
EMartinez Sea	27	97	27	35	.361
Knoblauch Min	26	103	22	37	.359
CDelgado Tor	25	94	16	32	.340

RUNS—EMartinez, Seattle, 27; ByAnderson, Baltimore, 26; Belle, Cleveland, 25; Molitor, Minnesota, 24; Cordova, Minnesota, 23; Sprague, Toronto, 23; Thome, Cleveland, 22; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 22; Hamilton, Texas, 22; Nixon, Toronto, 22.

RBI—MVaughn, Boston, 28; FThomas, Chicago, 28; Carter, Toronto, 28; CDelgado, Toronto, 27; JGonzalez, Texas, 25; Edmonds, California, 24; Fryman, Detroit, 24; GVaughn, Milwaukee, 24.

HITS—RAlomar, Baltimore, 41; Molitor, Minnesota, 39; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 37; FThomas, Chicago, 37; MLewis, Detroit, 36; Lofton, Cleveland, 35; IRodriguez, Texas, 35; EMartinez, Seattle, 35; Carter, Toronto, 35.

DOUBLES—EMartinez, Seattle, 12; IRodriguez, Texas, 12; Doman, Kansas City, 10; Bearse, Cleveland, 10; RAlomar, Baltimore, 10; GMyers, Minnesota, 10; CRipken, Baltimore, 10.

TRIPLES—Durham, Chicago, 3; Mosses, Minnesota, 3; Vina, Milwaukee, 3; JoValentin, Milwaukee, 3; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 3; 10 are tied with 2.

HOME RUNS—ByAnderson, Baltimore, 12; Belle, Cleveland, 10; Fielder, Detroit, 10; Edmonds, California, 9; Sprague, Toronto, 9; FThomas, Chicago, 9; Brosius, Oakland, 8; MVaughn, Boston, 8; GVaughn, Milwaukee, 8; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 8.

STOLEN BASES—Lofton, Cleveland, 18; TGoodwin, Kansas City, 14; Bottle, Oakland, 9; Listach, Milwaukee, 8; Nixon, Toronto, 8; Vizquel, Cleveland, 7; BeWilliams, New York, 6; ByAnderson, Baltimore, 6.

PITCHING (5 Decisions)—Pettitte, New York, 4-1, .800, 4.62; Gozman, Toronto, 4-1, .800, 2.12; AFernandez, Chicago, 4-1, .800, 3.35; James, California, 4-2, .667, 2.04; DeMartinez, Cleveland, 4-2, .667, 4.76; Hentgen, Toronto, 3-2, .600, 4.39; Mussina, Baltimore, 3-2, .600, 4.93; Khiil, Texas, 3-2, .600, 5.61; Finley, California, 3-2, .600, 7.44.

STRIKEOUTS—RJohnson, Seattle, 51; Clemens, Boston, 51; Gozman, Toronto, 47; Appier, Kansas City, 42; AFernandez, Chicago, 42; Alvarez, Chicago, 36; Radke, Minnesota, 35.

SAVES—Percival, California, 9; RHernandez, Chicago, 9; Mesa, Cleveland, 9; Montgomery, Kansas City, 6; Henneman, Texas, 6; RMyers, Baltimore, 6; Stevens, Minnesota, 5; Wetteland, New York, 5; Veshery, Texas, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Joyner SD	25	89	17	35	.393
Lansing Mon	26	113	24	42	.372
Grace Chi	28	116	19	43	.371
Grudzielanek Mon	28	130	26	48	.369
Piazza LA	28	111	11	41	.369
Burks Col	25	99	24	36	.364
Segui Mon	24	95	18	34	.358
Gonzalez Chi	27	84	14	30	.357
Taubensee Cin	29	72	12	26	.356
McWilliams SF	27	102	23	36	.353

RUNS—Bonds, San Francisco, 27; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 26; Lansing, Montreal, 24; Bagwell, Houston, 24; Caminiti, San Diego, 24; Burks, Colorado, 24; McRae, Chicago, 23; McWilliams, San Francisco, 23.

RBI—Bonds, San Francisco, 34; HRodriguez, Montreal, 30; McGriff, Atlanta, 28; DBell, Houston, 25; Bagwell, Houston, 25; Servais, Chicago, 23; Gilkey, New York, 23; King, Pittsburgh, 23; Bichette, Colorado, 23.

HITS—Grudzielanek, Montreal, 48; Grace, Chicago, 43; Lansing, Montreal, 42; BLHunter, Houston, 41; Piazza, Los Angeles, 41; DBell, Houston, 39; Caminiti, San Diego, 39.

DOUBLES—Lansing, Montreal, 13; Caminiti, San Diego, 13; Berry, Houston, 12; Joyner, San Diego, 12; DBell, Houston, 11; Grace, Chicago, 10; McGriff, Atlanta, 9.

TRIPLES—Johnson, New York, 7; DeShields, Los Angeles, 4; RWhite, Montreal, 3; Dykstra, Philadelphia, 3; 11 are tied with 2.

HOME RUNS—Sheffield, Florida, 12; Bonds, San Francisco, 12; Klesko, Atlanta, 10; HRodriguez, Montreal, 10; Bagwell, Houston, 9; King, Pittsburgh, 9; Lansford, St. Louis, 8; Hundley, New York, 8.

STOLEN BASES—McRae, Chicago, 13; BLHunter, Houston, 9; Mcgriff, Philadelphia, 8; DeShields, Los Angeles, 8; Coleman, Cincinnati, 8; 7 are tied with 7.

PITCHING (5 Decisions)—Hamilton, San Diego, 5-1, .833, 3.40; Smoltz, Atlanta, 5-1, .833, 2.70; Reynolds, Houston, 4-1, .800, 4.24; GMaddux, Atlanta, 4-1, .800, 2.17; Nomo, Los Angeles, 4-2, .667, 3.27; ALeiter, Florida, 4-2, .667, 3.85; Foster, Chicago, 3-2, .600, 7.03; Hampton, Houston, 3-2, .600, 2.09; Wagner, Pittsburgh 3-2, .600, 3.09; Kile, Houston, 3-2, .600, 5.22.

STRIKEOUTS—Smoltz, Atlanta, 51; Nomo, Los Angeles, 41; Wagner, Pittsburgh, 41; PJMartinez, Montreal, 41; Neagle, Pittsburgh, 39; ALeiter, Florida, 37; Avery, Atlanta, 35; GMaddux, Atlanta, 35.

SAVES—Bottalico, Philadelphia, 9; Ted Worrell, Los Angeles, 7; Leskanic, Colorado, 6; Wohlers, Atlanta, 6; Hoffman, San Diego, 5; Beck, San Francisco, 5; JBrantley, Cincinnati, 5; Franco, New York, 5; Eckersley, St. Louis, 5.

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yokohama	15	7	0	.682	—
Chunichi	13	9	0	.591	2
Hiroshima	11	11	0	.500	4
Yakult	10	12	0	.455	5
Yomiuri	8	12	0	.400	6
Hanshin	8	14	0	.364	7½

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Orix	15	10	0	.600	—
Nippon Ham	14	10	0	.583	½
Kintetsu	13	10	0	.565	1
Lotte	14	12	0	.538	1½
Seibu	10	15	0	.400	5
Daiei	8	17	0	.320	7

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Daiei 7, Orix 0
Kintetsu 19, Lotte 4
Nippon Ham 3, Seibu 2

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

FIRST ROUND
(BEST-OF-7)
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland	16	16	23	21—76
New York	24	26	16	15—81

(New York wins series 3-0)

C: Brandon 6-14 7-8 19, Mejerle 4-11 5-6 14; NY: Ewing 5-10 6-14 16, Starks 7-11 3-4 22. Rebounds—47 (Cage 12), New York 46 (Ewing 10). Assists—Cleveland 14 (Brandon 7), New York 19 (Oakley, Mason, Starks 4).

Chicago	37	25	27	23—112
Miami	23	21	22	25— 91

(Chicago wins series 3-0)

C: Pippen 6-12 8-11 22, Jordan 10-23 3-3 24; M: Mourning 11-19 8-8 30, Hardaway 6-15 0-0 14. Rebounds—51 (Pippen 10), Miami 45 (Thomas, Mourning 8). Assists—Chicago 27 (Pippen 10), Miami 22 (Hardaway 6).

Utah	17	23	24	26—90
Portland	27	27	28	24—96

(Series tied 2-2)

U: Malone 4-16 7-12 15, Hornacek 11-17 4-4 30; P: Sabonis 6-13 10-12 25, Strickland 10-16 5-6 27. Rebounds—43 (Malone, Morris 6), Portland 56 (Sabonis 13). Assists—Utah 21 (Stockton 11), Portland 18 (Strickland 7).

San Antonio	26	28	17	22—93
Phoenix	23	29	24	18—94

(Suns Antonio leads series 2-1)

SA: Elliott 9-21 0-0 20, Robinson 8-18 6-6 22; P: Barkley 6-12 12-15 25, W.Person 9-19 2-2 23. Rebounds—44 (Perdue 9), Phoenix 57 (Barkley 13). Assists—San Antonio 25 (Del Negro 8), Phoenix 18 (K.Johnson 8).

SOCCER

UEFA CUP
FINAL, FIRST LEG

Bayern Munich 2, Girondins Bordeaux 0
Scorers: Thomas Helmer (35th minute), Mehmet Scholl (60th).

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 0, Liverpool 0
STANDINGS: Manchester United 77 points, Newcastle 76, Liverpool 70, Aston Villa 63, Arsenal 60, Everton 58, Blackburn 58, Tottenham 57, Nottingham Forest 54, Chelsea 50, West Ham 50, Middlesbrough 43, Leeds 42, Wimbledon 40, Sheffield Wednesday 39, Coventry 37, Southampton 37, Manchester City 37, Queens Park Rangers 33, Bolton 29.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

D.C. 3, Dallas 1

CYCLING

Tour DuPont

Leading results of the 47.5-mile (76.2-kilometer) Wilmington circuit race Wednesday, stage 1 of the 12-day, 1,225-mile (1,980-kilometer) Tour DuPont from Wilmington, Delaware to Marietta, Georgia:

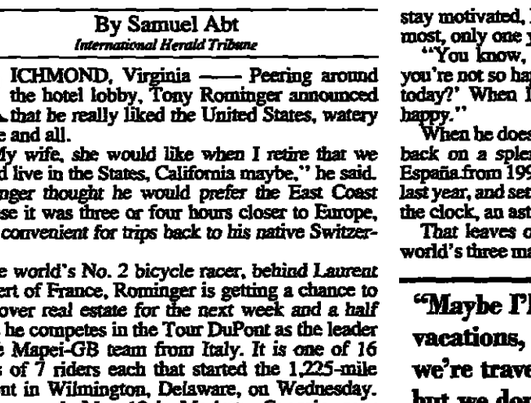
1, Arvis Pitrlks, Latvia, Rabobank, 1 hour, 32 minutes and 44 seconds; 2, Matthew White, Australia, Giant-A.I.S.; same time; 3, Scott Fortner, U.S., Saturn, s.t.; 4, George Hincapie, U.S., Motorola, s.t.; 5, Trent Klasna, U.S., Chevrolet-L.A. Sheriff, s.t.

6, Pascal Herve, France, Festina, s.t.; 7, Federico Echave, Spain, Mapei-GB, s.t.; 8, Bobby Julich, U.S., Motorola, 1:32:57; 9, Michael Blaudzun, Denmark, Rabobank, s.t.; 10, David Plaza, Spain, Festina, 1:33:01.

HOCKEY

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
QUARTERFINALS
WEDNESDAY'S RESULT

Czech Republic 6, Germany 1



هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Unlucky Reds Still Don't Have a Prayer

The Associated Press

The rosary didn't work, and neither did the religious statue that Marge Schott gave manager Ray Knight. Putting dog hair in her players' pockets hasn't worked either. Nothing is helping the Cincinnati Reds.

The defending National League Central champion lost its ninth in a row Wednesday night, falling to Pittsburgh 4-3. The Reds have the worst record in the league.

NL Roundup

The Reds' luck seemed about to change when they loaded the bases with two outs in the ninth inning at Riverfront Stadium. The Pirates brought in reliever Dan Plesac to face Hal Morris, who had homered off Plesac a day earlier. This time Morris hit a hard grounder the other way that third baseman Charlie Hayes fielded for the final out.

Padres 9, Giants 4 Steve Finley, Rickey Henderson, Andujar Cedeno and Ken Caminiti homered as San Diego put on a rare power show.

The Padres began the game last in the majors with 13 homers. Henderson, seven-for-11 in his last three games, hit a two-run drive in the fifth inning that made it 5-3.

Rockies 4, Dodgers 1 Mark Thompson gave Colorado's beleaguered staff a break, pitching 8⅓ innings at Dodger Stadium. The Rockies had only one complete game last year, by Bryan Rekar, and began the game with a league-worst 6.33 ERA.

Astros 3, Braves 0 Mike Hampton held Atlanta to three singles at the Astrodome in his first career complete game. Hampton retired the first eight batters, then set down 10 in a row in the middle innings.

Expos 4, Mets 0; Mets 6, Expos 0 Pedro Martinez pitched a two-hitter for Montreal in the opener, then Jason Isringhausen and Bob MacDonald combined on a shutout for New York in the second game at Shea Stadium.

Martinez did not allow a hit until Kevin Roberson singled with one out in the seventh inning. Martinez improved to 8-0 with an 0.94 ERA lifetime against the Mets. Henry Rodriguez hit a three-run homer for the Expos.

Phillies 6, Marlins 5 Pete Incaviglia hit a 482-foot shot, for visiting Philadelphia, the longest home run in the brief history of Joe Robbie Stadium.

Incaviglia's three-run homer put the Phillies ahead 5-2 in the sixth inning. This is the fourth year the park has been used for baseball.

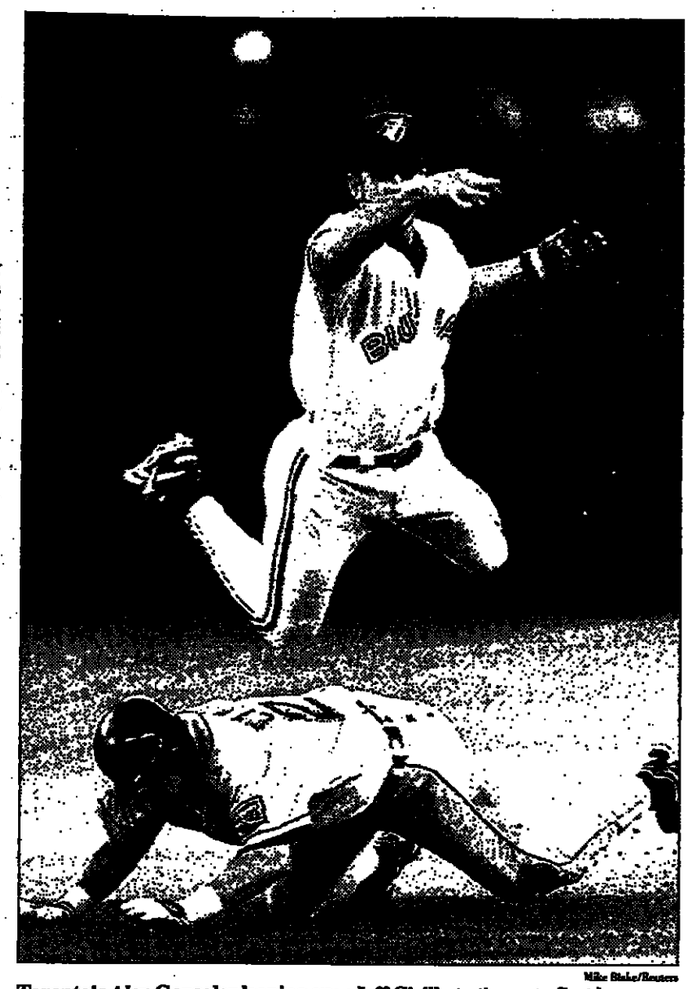
Gary Sheffield, who tied the major league record with 11 homers in April, hit a two-run drive for the Marlins. Andre Dawson hit his 437th career homer, and moved into ninth place on the NL career list with 408, passing Duke Snider.

In a game reported in some editions, Thursday:

Cubs 9, Cardinals 3 Ryne Sandberg, back in the lineup after missing six games because of an inner ear infection, homered twice at Wrigley Field.

Sandberg's homers gave him 247 as a second baseman, moving him past Joe Gordon for the third-highest total in big league history at that position — Joe Morgan leads with 266 and Rogers Hornsby had 263.

Mark Grace and Scott Servais also homered as the Cubs sent St. Louis to its sixth straight loss.



Mike Blake/Reuters

Toronto's Alex Gonzalez leaping over Jeff Cirillo to throw to first base.

Tino Martinez Ends Marathon With Homer for Tired Yankees

The Associated Press

One day after New York and Baltimore played the longest nine-inning game in major league history, the two teams battled for another 5 hours, 34 minutes before Tino Martinez hit a grand slam in the 15th inning, giving the Yankees an 11-6 victory.

"I've never seen anything like it," Baltimore catcher Gregg Zaun said.

AL Roundup

"I've played in long games before, some that went a lot of innings, but never two like this back-to-back."

"It got to the point that you don't know how you're going to win, but you know you will," New York manager Joe Torre said. "I didn't want one run. I've been trying to get one run for a week."

Martinez could have ended the game in the 13th inning, but instead hit into a bases-loaded double play. He got another chance in the 15th after Wade Boggs opened the inning with single, Derek Jeter was hit by a pitch and Ruben Sierra was walked intentionally after both runners moved up on a groundout.

Martinez hit the first pitch from Jimmy Myers into the left-field seats.

"I just wanted to get the sacrifice fly. I was disappointed that I didn't get it done earlier," Martinez said. "We had so many chances, but I was too tired to be mad."

New York had a season-high 20 hits, but blew a four-run lead and made four errors. The teams combined for seven intentional walks, tying an AL record. Sierra got three of them.

Brady Anderson homered for the Orioles, his AL-best 12th of the season and fifth when leading off the game.

Angels 6, Athletics 4 Visiting California got two-run homers by Rex Hudler and J.T. Snow, and a solo shot by Jim Edwards as the Angels withstood Mark McGwire's grand slam.

Rangers 5, Mariners 4 At Arlington, Will Clark's seventh-inning homer powered Texas over Seattle as Mariners starter Randy Johnson had his shortest outing since 1993. Bothered by tightness in his right calf, Johnson lasted only two innings, allowing six hits and four runs.

Twins 6, Royals 5 At Minneapolis, Kansas City reliever Jeff Montgomery hit Paul Molitor with a pitch with the bases loaded in the 10th inning to give Minnesota its third straight victory.

Blue Jays 9, Brewers 3 At Toronto, Juan Guzman (4-1) pitched four-hit ball for eight innings and didn't allow a Milwaukee runner past first base until the sixth inning, when Jeff Cirillo hit a two-run homer. Guzman struck out eight and walked four.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 1 At Boston, Roger Clemens (1-4) struck out 13 and the Red Sox handed Detroit its 12th loss in 13 games.

Indians 9, White Sox 5 Albert Belle and Omar Vizquel homered to back Jack McDowell's pitching as Cleveland downed Chicago. Sandy Alomar had two hits, extending his hitting streak to 15 games. Jacobs Field was sold out for the 64th straight time, one away from the record set by Baltimore in 1992-93.

Damaged Men of Ring and Rink

Brain Damage Is Still The Price That Boxers Are Prepared to Pay

By Steve Springer
Los Angeles Times

ONCE, WHEN asked how long he would continue fighting, Tex Cobb replied, "As long as they've got the money, I've got the brain cells."

Cobb then laughed, but boxing is no laughing matter. Fighters can suffer brain damage every time they take a blow to the head. And far too often, that damage proves fatal.

The death of Australian featherweight Lance Hobson on Tuesday from blows received in a fight in Melbourne was at least the 38th boxing fatality in the last 14 years. At least seven fighters have died in the last two years alone.

Boxing is the only sport in which the object is to hurt the opponent. The argument is that fighters accept a lot of money to step into the ring, and, with that, they accept the risk.

Take the violence out of hockey, and you still have hockey. Take the violence out of basketball, and you still have basketball. Take the violence out of boxing and you have ballet in high-top shoes.

Many who oppose boxing would like to see it banned. Many who love it would like to see it left alone. There seems to be little middle ground.

Nothing dulls the enthusiasm of its fans. Not the sight of Muhammad Ali, stricken with Parkinson's disease. Not the sight of former heavyweight Jerry Quarry, unable to care for himself because of "pugilistica dementia," the condition caused by catching too many punches. Not the sight of former champion Bobby Chacon, collecting soft-drink cans for a living because his diminished mental capacity doesn't allow him to do much else.

Occasionally, a sensitive fighter is touched by the violence. When Gabriel Ruelas killed Jimmy Garcia in the ring last spring, Ruelas was haunted by the death. The next time he fought he was unable to perform. Although he blamed flu, he conceded that he thought he saw Garcia's face before him in the ring.

Yet, even Ruelas accepts the reality of his sport.

"Sometimes you get a knockout and sometimes you get knocked out," he said. "You can lose your life in the ring. Fighters know this can happen. It's nobody's fault."

Azumah Nelson, Ruelas's opponent the night he saw Garcia's ghost in the ring, also understands the risk.

"If you have a child and that child drowns in the water, that doesn't mean you don't drink water anymore," Nelson said. Garcia's death, he added, "doesn't mean you have to stop boxing."

Even when the sport does generate outrage, it can be misplaced. Many were shocked at the news that heavyweight Tommy Morrison had tested positive for HIV before a bout in February. The very thought of a fighter exposing opponents to a deadly virus, no matter how slim the chances of transmission, sent state legislators all across the country scrambling to require HIV testing.

No one expressed outrage at the thought that, had Morrison not tested positive, he would have gone into the ring and made every effort to harm to his opponent, Arthur Weathers. Most agree that chances of Weathers contracting HIV from Morrison in the ring would have been extremely remote. The chance of Weathers getting brain damage from a blow was considerably greater.

A CENTURY ago, boxers fought until one keeled over. Championship matches were eventually shortened to 15 rounds, then to 12 rounds when it was determined that many injuries occurred in the final three rounds when fatigue often left fighters unable to defend themselves.

Matches are stopped more quickly. No longer need a boxer be draped helplessly on the ropes before a referee will step in. Now, at the slightest sign of trouble, most referees will step between the two combatants.

In the Olympics boxers wear headgear and larger glove, fight under rules which values points for punches over knockdowns and does not deduct points for a standing eight count. The only reason Olympic boxing is successful is because it is under the Olympic umbrella. Stage the same matches after the Games and watch the crowds stay away.

People go to see the violence. Headgear would cut down on the blood, but it is the blood that causes the crowd to roar. Fights that produce no knockdowns are labeled dull.

Nobody pays to see Mike Tyson's footwork or Oscar De La Hoya's handsome face. Change professional boxing and you might as well ban it for lack of support.

Instead, the sport will continue and so, unfortunately, will the fatalities. It's a steep price, but as long as there are people willing to pay it as the cost of doing business, nothing will change.

Concussions Knock Out Young Star

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

Brett Lindros retired as a professional ice hockey player at the age of 20 Wednesday because of repeated concussions. Lindros, a winger with the New York Islanders, said he did not want to risk "the possibility of blindness as well as permanent brain damage."

"What was scary was each time it took longer to resolve," Lindros said. "My last concussion before my 20th birthday took eight or nine weeks. Sometimes I had memory loss on the bench."

At 6 feet 3 inches and 217 pounds, Lindros was one of the National Hockey League's bigger wings and he played a game based on body-checking.

He suffered several concussions as a junior and another as a rookie. In eight days last November he was involved in two incidents that were to end his career. The second was Nov. 24 at Buffalo. He did not play again.

Two other Islanders had their seasons cut short by concussions: Dennis Vaske and Ken Belanger. Both are expected back next season.

"No one has wanted to talk about concussions until recently, especially in hockey," Lindros said.

He is one of several major league athletes to quit in recent years after an increased awareness of what has become known as post-concussion syndrome. Chris Miller, quarterback with the St Louis Rams, retired after he suffered his fifth concussion in 14 months. In 1992, the Jets' wide receiver, Al Toon, left football after he was jolted with what he said was his ninth career concussion.

"Every kid's dream is to play in the NHL," Lindros said. "My dream's been shattered. I hate to think about it."

Lindros had three years to go on a contract that averaged $1.5 million a year. He will be paid in full if it is determined the injury was completely related to his Islander tenure.

Lindros said he had not watched the playoffs, although he did speak to his brother Eric, a star with the Philadelphia Flyers, on Wednesday. Brett Lindros said he didn't know what he would do, perhaps go to college. "All my friends do; we're all 20-year-olds," he said. "I thought I could always bounce back. It was a very sad day for me. There's no silver lining to this at all."

Cowboys Are America's Most Valuable Team

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Super Bowl champion Dallas Cowboys lead North American sports teams in value with an appraisal of $272 million, Financial World magazine says in its annual survey.

The Cowboys' value increased by 14 percent from $238 million, the magazine said Wednesday. They were followed by another National Football League team, the Miami Dolphins at $214 million. The New York Yankees baseball team was at $209 million and the New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association at $205 million. The NFL Baltimore Ravens, which left Cleveland this year, increased its value 23 per cent to $201.

The Detroit Red Wings were the top-valued National Hockey League franchise at $126 million.

The Atlanta Braves had the largest increase, rising 36 percent to $163 million from $120 million as they prepare to move into a new stadium next season. The Braves have increased in value by 70 percent in two years.

NFL teams as a group rose in value nine percent to an average of $174 million, and NBA teams rose 11 percent to an average of $127 million. Baseball teams rose four percent to an average $115 million despite the after-effects of the strike, and NHL teams increased four percent to an average of $74 million.

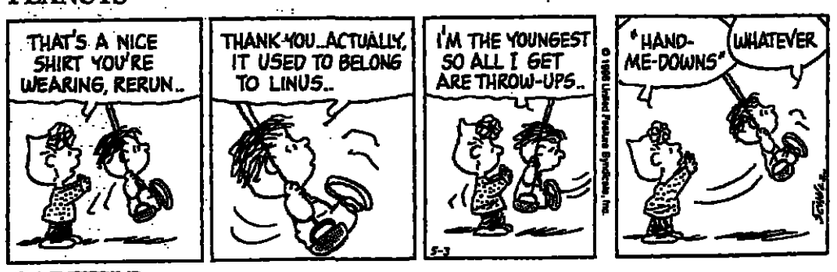
The biggest falls in value were by the Kansas City Royals baseball team, down 17 percent to $80 million; the Tampa Bay Lightning NHL team, down 12 percent to $48 million and three baseball teams: the Texas Rangers, down 12 percent to $138 million; the Montreal Expos, down 11 percent to $68 million, and the Pittsburgh Pirates, down 11 percent to $62 million.

The team with the highest operating incomes was the Knicks at $31.8 million. In baseball it was the Yankees h at $24 million, in the NFL the Cowboys at $16.4 million and in the NHL the Chicago Blackhawks at $22 million.

DENNIS THE MENACE

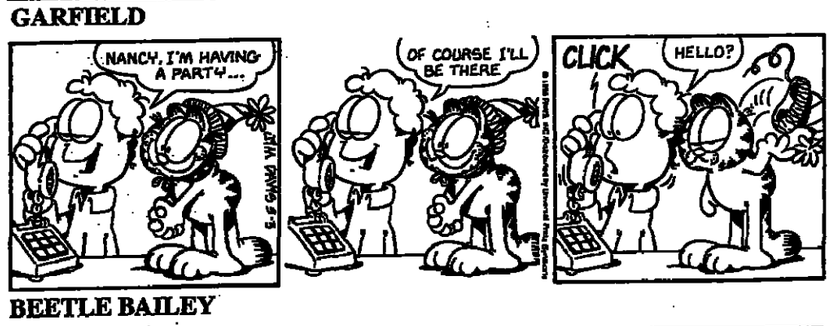
"GROWN-UPS MAKE MISTAKES, TOO, JOEY. THEY JUST DON'T KNOW IT."

PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



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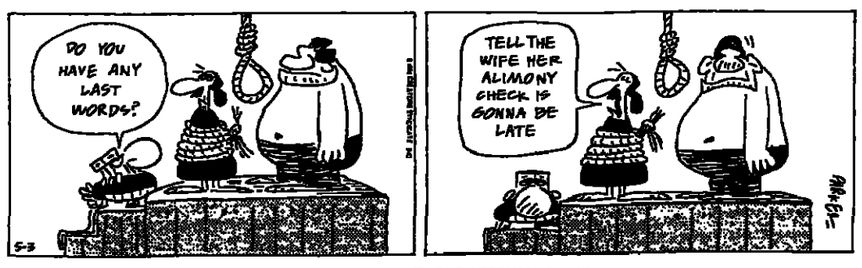
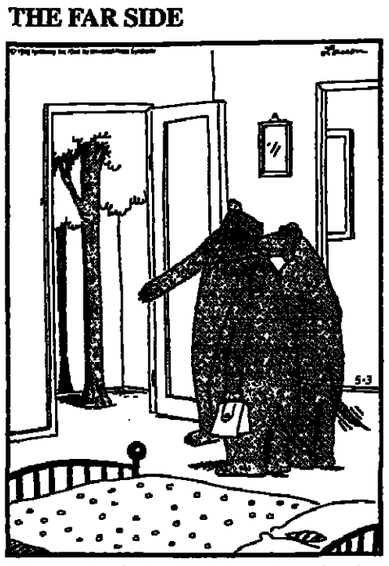


BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE



"Now, here's a feature you folks would really enjoy ... Voilà! A tree right off the master bedroom."

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOITH

DUFIL

TOWPUN

UNREJI

WHAT THE PEN SALESMAN DEMONSTRATED TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NAIVE COMET EXODUS PUZZLE
Answer: What it takes to become a good photographer — DEVELOPMENT

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OBSERVER

$772,500 Over Par

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Look, I'm as tired as you are of reading about the Kennedy auction. All it proved was that my mother wasn't just whistling Dixie when she bent over my cradle and said, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

We are all tired of gasping at the human folly on display at the Kennedy auction, and I swore not to mention it. I break that oath now only because something more curious than routine old-fashioned human folly has just come to my attention.

I speak of Arnold Schwarzenegger's purchase of a set of President Kennedy's golf clubs for $772,500.

Doesn't this make you wonder a little about the Kennedys? Schwarzenegger is married to Maria Shriver, and Maria Shriver's mother is a sister of President Kennedy.

So the president was Maria's uncle. Caroline and John Kennedy are Maria's first cousins. We all know that relationships among relations can be chilly, but is it conceivable that Caroline and John meant to squeeze Cousin Maria's Arnie for $772,500?

For a set of her Uncle Jack's old golf clubs?

□

In a typical family — to wit, mine — Arnie's desire for the golf clubs would have been known to every single member, thanks to the miracle of telecommunications, or constant gassing on the telephone. Like this:

"You know what Aunt Phyllis just told me all the way from Toledo?"

"Let me guess: Cousin Bob wants those old golf clubs of Uncle Bascom's."

"How did you know?"

"Second-cousin Nan phoned from Seattle and told me Uncle Marcus heard about it when Granddaughter Nell phoned him in Phoenix last week."

So you have to believe that Schwarzenegger, learning that the clubs were to be auctioned, said to Maria: "I'd sure like to have your Uncle Jack's old golf clubs. Would it embarrass the family if I bought them at the auction?"

I hear his wife saying: "Oh, Arnie, I don't think that's necessary. The whole family knows you want them."

□

I see Schwarzenegger and his wife dropping in unannounced on John and Caroline. Now one of two things has to happen:

One, Caroline and John are delighted to have a surprise visit from their cousin and her muscular spouse, so delighted in fact that Caroline leaps up saying: "Arnie, I've heard you'd like to have those old golf clubs of Daddy's. Get them out of the broom closet. They're yours."

Two, Caroline and John are unpleasantly surprised by Cousin Maria's visit and go to the kitchen to discuss how to get rid of her. One of them, opening the broom closet, says: "Arnie'd do anything for those old golf clubs. Let's tell him he can have them if he gets them out of here within the next five minutes."

In either scenario, Schwarzenegger walks away with the clubs. He feels so good about saving $772,500 that he goes to the nearest health club, bench-presses a ton and a half, then takes Shriver to the best restaurant in New York.

It didn't work out that way. Don't these people abuse the telephone?

New York Times Service

What Went Wrong? Margot Kidder's Hard Times

By Sharon Waxman
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — For three days Margot Kidder wandered the streets of this city, dirty, penniless, delusional and quite alone. The actress best known as Superman's girlfriend went undetected as she walked and rode from Los Angeles International Airport to the tree-shaded streets of suburban Glendale, where police found her cowering in a back yard with her hair hacked short and her front teeth gone. Those confused 72 hours were the most tragic — and the most public — of a career that went from obscurity to stardom to addiction, bankruptcy and, finally, mental breakdown. Kidder is being treated in a private psychiatric clinic here, with her family at her side.

Faster than you can say "speeding bullet," the doors of Hollywood have swung shut. Variety and the Hollywood Reporter dispensed with the affair with wire service reports. No one in the publicity department at Warner Bros., the studio that produced the Superman movies, could seem to call up any memories of the actress who starred in all four productions, nor muster any thoughts on her current predicament. Dozens of people in Hollywood know Kidder well; a dozen ignored interview requests.

It would be tempting to regard Kidder's story as a morality tale in the age of hollow celebrity and media hype. It would be easy to see her as the victim of a heartless industry that builds its idols only to break them down with neglect and derision. Hollywood Babylon.

That no doubt is part of the story. But those who know her say that Kidder played a central role in this drama of public self-destruction.

Police and witnesses have given a sketchy account of what happened in the 72 hours she was missing. She showed up at the Los Angeles airport on Saturday night, April 20, for a flight to Phoenix, on her way to teach an acting class. Except that her flight was not until Sunday.

About 3 A.M. she approached Ted Hall, a television reporter from Knoxville, Tennessee, and his cameraman as they debarked a flight from Atlanta. "She said, 'Are you folks with the media?' We said yes. She said, "I'm Margot Kidder. Do you mind if I hang out with you guys?' " According to Hall, she was wearing a black pantsuit and a white shirt smeared with dust and makeup, as if she had used it to wipe her face, and carried no purse or luggage.

Kidder told the journalists that she was being stalked by several men hired by her ex-husband, a writer, to kill her. (Kidder was married in the 1970s to fiction writer Thomas McGuane.) "He makes O.J. Simpson look like Alan Alda," she said. When Kidder pointed out a man at the luggage claim area and said he was following her, Hall knew something was wrong. The man had been on their flight from Atlanta.

She did not want to call the police, and she asked Hall to switch jackets with her, because her jacket "was bugged." Communicating sometimes by writing notes, Kidder asked for money — taking a $20 bill and returning all but a dollar after making change — and asked the two to call her a taxi. She left the airport about 4:30 A.M.

The taxi driver, it appears, soon ejected Kidder from the cab because she was broke. For much of the next two days, police say, she wandered for miles on foot and hid from phantom stalkers. She approached three people on the street in Atwater, north of the airport, asking for a cigarette. By that time she had lost her dental plate and was wearing a rumpled red sweat shirt and blue pants that police say she got in a swap with a transient. Believing she was homeless, the three gave her a ride to Glendale and offered to help her find a place to sleep at a homeless shelter. The shelters were full, so they paid $33 for a room for her at a motel.

"She looked awful," says motel manager James Rauch. "She looked like a homeless person."

Warner Bros.

Margot Kidder with Christopher Reeve in "Superman IV."

Kidder, who signed in as E.S. Brown, stayed there overnight, barricading the door with a shelf from the closet. The next morning she appeared at the front desk wrapped in a bedsheet, asking Rauch for change to dry her clothes, which she said had fallen into the shower. She also borrowed a pair of scissors and reappeared with her shoulder-length hair haphazardly chopped short.

Police say Kidder spent most of Tuesday walking the streets of Glendale, until about 6 P.M., when police, alerted by a homeowner, found her behind a bush in a back yard on Ross Street.

They describe her as disoriented. "She had told us she had been staying there for several nights, but that in fact was not true," says Sergeant Rick Young, adding that the actress showed "paranoia rather than fear. If you're a cop, you recognize fear, you live with fear. The officers on the scene said it was a classic case of paranoia."

Kidder, 47, had been struggling to make a comeback after a merciless run of personal, professional and financial misfortunes. Born in Yellowknife in Canada's Northwest Territories, where her father was a mining engineer, Kidder's career began in the late 1960s with small roles in forgettable movies such as "Mr. Mike's Mondo Video." She tended toward brassy, hard-headed characters that suited her attractive but unglamorous, angular features.

Kidder's fame peaked in the late 1970s and '80s with the "Superman" series, in which she played Lois Lane to Christopher Reeve's Man of Steel; the first two were blockbusters. She had roles in other, moderate hits, including "The Great Waldo Pepper" and "The Amityville Horror."

By the late 1980s Kidder's star had begun to fade, but her luck turned decidedly sour when she attempted to make a film of Margaret Atwood's novel "Lady Oracle." She spent a fortune developing the idea into a screenplay, but ultimately could not find a backer.

In 1990, while in Vancouver filming a cable series based on the Nancy Drew mysteries, Kidder injured her spinal cord in what initially appeared to be a minor car accident. Resisting doctors' recommendations for back surgery because it involved the risk of paralysis, the actress suffered persistent pain, and told People magazine in 1992 that the painkillers she was taking left her mind "muddied." Surgery eventually corrected the ailment, but Kidder's insurance company refused to pay the bills, and the Canadian production company's insurers rejected her claim, saying she was not injured on the set.

With six figures worth of medical bills, she went bankrupt. By 1992 she was living in a one-bedroom apartment near Hollywood and driving a 1986 Chevy Blazer; her father had died, her teenage daughter had developed an eating disorder. "There were days I just desperately wanted to die," she told People.

A source close to Kidder's family says her behavior had become erratic. "There have been past incidents in which she was delusional, paranoid," says the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

None of Kidder's three ex-husbands would seem to be out to get her, least of all Thomas McGuane, who was married to the actress for less than a year and has been married to his second wife, Laurie, for the past 18. McGuane says he has barely seen Kidder in the past 20 years.

POSTCARD

In Rome, the New Look of Marcus Aurelius

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — For centuries, a gilded bronze statue of Emperor Marcus Aurelius gazed calmly down from the heights of the Campidoglio, Rome's town hall square, as dictators rose and fell and prime ministers came and went.

Except, that is, for the last 15 years, when the sculpture, the sole equestrian statue in Rome to survive from antiquity to modern times, was removed for a thorough restoration to clear up the corrosive effects of air pollution.

On Sunday morning, in the rain, a clutch of Romans and tourists gathered under umbrellas for the "unveiling of Marcus Aurelius." There were few specifics, however, about what sort of Marcus Aurelius would be unveiled.

When Stefano Minguzzi, the owner of the company responsible for the work, yanked the cardboard wrappings from the statue, the scattered applause could not drown out the whispered words of surprise from the crowd: "It's white!" Chalky white plastic, to be exact.

The original statue of the emperor who ruled from 169 to 180 A.D., was spared the destruction that befell so much of ancient Rome's art because early Roman Christians mistakenly believed it was a statue of Constantine, the emperor who legitimized Christianity in 312 A.D. Marcus Aurelius, despite a reputation as a Stoic and a humanitarian ruler, was a persecutor of the Christians.

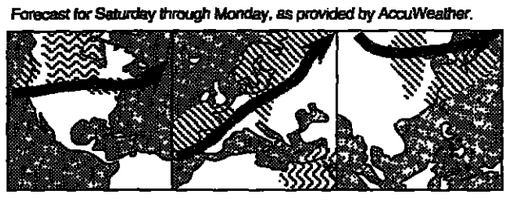
The statue gained its place of prominence in the 16th century when Michelangelo redesigned the area of the Capitoline Hill between the ancient temples of Jupiter and Juno and placed it in the middle.

After decades in which the gilding was eroded by pollution, the statue was removed in 1981 for the restoration. Since then, a debate has raged over whether to return the restored original, which is now in a museum, or to put a copy on its old pedestal.

For Romans inclined to superstition the issue is more than academic. Legend has it that only as long as the gilding on the statue's surface lasts, will Rome escape destruction. The white statue, made of polyvinyl chloride, was produced using computer copying techniques that will also serve to make the bronze copy that should be ready by about this time next year. But whether the bronze copy or the original statue will end up in the Capitoline Hill has yet to be determined.

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
New York City and Washington, D.C. will have spells of rain with near to slightly below normal temperatures. Toronto and Chicago will be chilly, also with rain at times. Showers will dampen Portland, Seattle and Vancouver. Calgary and Winnipeg will be cold and mainly dry.

Europe
Showers and thunderstorms will move from Germany and northern Italy through Poland to western Russia while steady rain soaks much of Scandinavia this weekend. A few showers will be scattered in and around London, while Paris has rain at times. Rome and Athens will be sunny and warm.

Asia
Rain will soak Shanghai, Pusan, Nagasaki and Osaka early in the weekend, but only a little rain may dampen Seoul and Tokyo. Beijing will have showers and thunderstorms, especially Sunday and Monday. Hong Kong and Singapore will be quite warm and humid.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	16/61	12/53 r	20/68	12/53 pc
Amsterdam	16/61	8/46 r	13/55	8/46 sh
Ankara	25/77	6/43 s	23/73	11/52 pc
Athens	21/70	13/55 pc	23/73	16/61 pc
Barcelona	18/64	11/52 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Belgrade	22/71	11/52 r	22/71	13/55 c
Berlin	18/64	10/50 sh	18/64	8/46 c
Brussels	18/61	7/44 r	16/61	6/43 sh
Budapest	20/68	11/52 t	21/70	11/52 c
Copenhagen	14/57	8/46 r	16/61	8/46 c
Costa Del Sol	18/64	14/57 r	21/70	13/55 pc
Dublin	9/48	2/35 r	11/52	3/35 c
Edinburgh	9/48	4/39 c	10/50	4/39 c
Florence	21/70	10/50 c	20/68	9/48 sh
Frankfurt	19/66	10/50 t	18/66	8/46 sh
Geneva	18/61	5/41 t	15/59	6/43 sh
Helsinki	8/46	5/41 r	11/52	6/43 c
Istanbul	23/73	11/52 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Las Palmas	22/71	18/64 s	22/71	18/64 r
Lisbon	16/61	11/52 r	18/64	12/53 pc
London	14/57	6/43 sh	14/57	6/43 c
Madrid	19/66	7/44 sh	17/62	5/41 pc
Milan	21/70	8/46 c	20/68	9/48 sh
Moscow	20/68	8/46 pc	18/64	8/46 pc
Munich	19/66	7/44 t	18/61	6/43 sh
Nice	18/64	9/48 pc	17/62	9/48 c
Oslo	11/52	5/41 c	14/57	7/44 c
Mallorca	17/62	12/53 pc	16/61	11/52 pc
Paris	18/64	8/46 sh	15/61	7/44 sh
Prague	21/70	9/48 t	18/64	8/46 c
Reykjavik	8/46	5/43 r	9/48	4/39 c
Rome	17/62	11/52 pc	21/70	10/50 sh
St. Petersburg	13/55	7/44 r	16/61	7/44 c
Stockholm	11/52	6/43 r	13/55	7/44 c
Strasbourg	18/64	7/44 sh	18/64	7/44 sh
Tallinn	8/46	6/43 r	11/52	6/43 sh
Venice	19/66	12/53 t	19/66	12/53 sh
Vienna	17/62	8/46 c	18/64	9/48 sh
Warsaw	19/66	8/46 sh	19/66	9/48 c
Zurich	19/66	7/44 t	17/62	7/44 sh

Oceania

Auckland	19/66	10/50 s	17/62	11/52 pc
Sydney	22/71	15/59 r	22/71	14/57 s

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	34/93	21/70 s	36/97	22/71 s
Beirut	21/68	22/71 pc	32/88	22/71 pc
Cairo	40/104	24/75 c	39/102	24/75 pc
Damascus	32/89	14/57 s	33/89	18/64 s
Jerusalem	30/86	18/64 s	27/80	18/64 s
Luxor	46/115	29/84 pc	49/120	27/80 pc
Riyadh	39/102	21/70 s	42/107	23/73 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	18/64	15/59 pc	19/66	13/55 r
Cape Town	14/57	8/46 c	18/64	8/46 c
Casablanca	16/61	16/61 r	15/61	12/53 r
Harare	24/75	6/43 s	27/80	10/50 s
Lagos	32/89	25/77 pc	31/88	28/79 c
Nairobi	21/70	13/55 c	22/71	13/55 c
Tunis	19/66	16/61 r	21/70	12/53 c

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bangkok	35/95	27/80 pc	37/99	27/80 t
Beijing	28/79	12/53 s	28/82	13/55 pc
Hong Kong	28/79	23/71 sh	28/79	21/70 pc
Manila	33/91	24/75 pc	35/95	24/75 pc
New Delhi	42/107	25/77 s	41/106	23/73 pc
Seoul	20/68	8/46 pc	22/71	8/46 pc
Shanghai	24/75	15/59 pc	24/75	18/64 c
Singapore	33/91	24/75 t	32/91	24/75 pc
Taipei	28/79	19/66 c	27/80	20/68 sh
Tokyo	23/73	16/61 sh	17/62	7/44 sh

Latin America

Buenos Aires	26/79	13/55 pc	24/75	12/53 sh
Caracas	29/84	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Lima	22/71	18/64 pc	22/71	17/62 pc
Mexico City	28/79	13/55 pc	27/80	12/53 pc
Rio deJaneiro	23/73	21/70 pc	24/75	19/66 pc
Santiago	23/73	6/43 s	26/79	7/44 s

North America

Anchorage	12/53	-3/27 pc	14/57	5/41 pc
Atlanta	27/80	13/55 pc	26/79	14/57 t
Boston	20/68	8/46 pc	19/66	7/44 c
Chicago	17/62	6/43 pc	17/62	8/46 sh
Denver	23/73	8/46 s	26/82	9/48 s
Detroit	16/61	5/41 pc	16/61	7/44 sh
Honolulu	28/82	21/70 c	29/84	22/71 pc
Houston	30/86	19/66 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Los Angeles	26/79	18/61 s	27/80	13/55 pc
Miami	30/86	22/71 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Minneapolis	17/62	4/39 pc	19/66	8/46 pc
Montreal	12/53	-1/31 sh	11/52	3/37 c
Nassau	28/82	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
New York	21/70	10/50 pc	21/70	11/52 c
Phoenix	39/100	21/70 s	39/100	21/70 s
San Fran.	24/75	11/52 pc	18/64	9/48 pc
Seattle	13/55	7/44 sh	12/53	6/43 r
Toronto	13/55	6/43 c	13/55	8/43 pc
Vancouver	12/53	6/43 sh	13/55	4/39 r
Washington	23/73	11/52 pc	23/73	11/52 sh

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, f-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

PEOPLE

THE University of Washington has received a $12 million donation from **Bill Gates**. The money, Gates's third major gift to the university, is to go toward a new law school building. The $52 million building would be named after Gates's father, **William Gates**, who graduated from the university's law school in 1950. Gates, a Harvard dropout and founder of Microsoft Corp., donated $10 million in 1995 to establish an endowment named for his mother, **Mary Gates**. Mrs. Gates, who died in June 1994, was a 1950 graduate of the university. Bill Gates also donated $12 million in 1991 to establish a department of molecular biotechnology.

□

Gérard Depardieu was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor on Thursday by **President Jacques Chirac** of France. Chirac also bestowed awards on the actor **Jean Marais** and on **Gilles Jacob**, the organizer of the Cannes Film Festival, which opens next week.

□

Kenny Rogers is recovering from gallbladder surgery and expects to return to work soon. The country music singer's publicist said he was planning a European tour for the fall.

□

A pay-per-view television company is suing **Bo Derek**, contending that she reneged on a deal to appear nude in a cable TV movie. The TV company, WarnerVision Entertainment Inc., said that Derek's movie company accepted a $250,000 advance for the film, in which she would appear naked for at least 12 minutes, but that she backed out because she got a better offer to appear in an ad campaign for Bijan Fragrances. . . . Anyone who wants to cast a naked **Sharon Stone** in a movie better hurry up. "If somebody says to me the movie is going to make $5 million if you take off your clothes, I am probably not going to do it," she said on TV's "Extra." "But if it has a value that I can comprehend, then I probably would. But the sooner the better because I am not getting any younger," the 37-year-old actress said.

□

The world's tallest woman is starring in a new video aimed at teaching schoolchildren that being different in any way — from size to color — doesn't make anyone inferior. "When I went to school, I was taller than everybody else. They made fun of me, teased me, called me names, hurt my feelings quite a bit," **Sandy Allen** told Indianapolis public school students earlier this week. At 7 feet 7¼ inches (2.317 meters), she is tied with a Pakistani man for the title of tallest person in the world, according to the Guinness Book of Records.

□

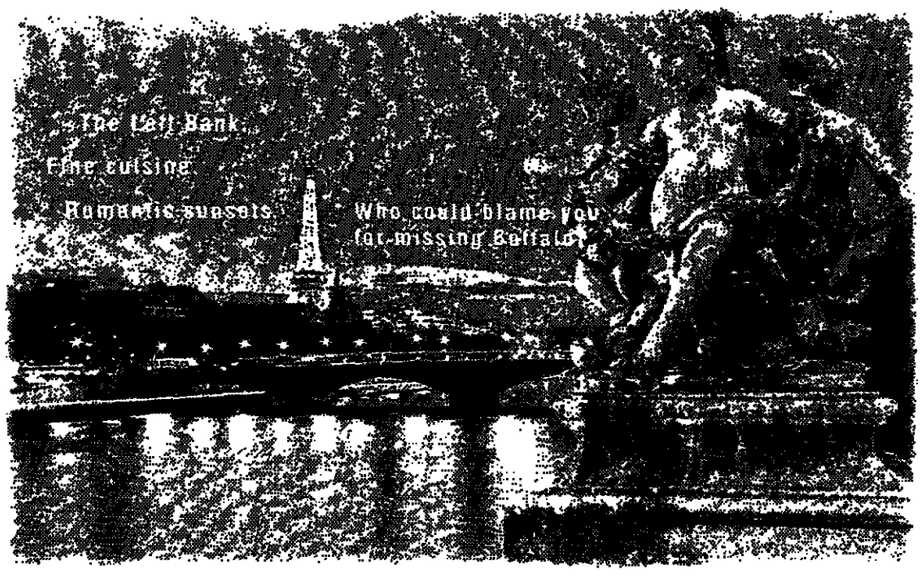
A miniature French poodle ejected from the patio of a popular Los Angeles restaurant has brought the case to court, claiming a violation of its constitutional rights. The suit was brought a lawyer, **Harold Marsh**, on behalf of his 3-year-old black poodle, **Devil Mec Marsh**. According to the suit, Marsh — the dog — claims an employee ordered him to leave the Mezzaluna restaurant because the Los Angeles Health Department had threatened to close down the establishment unless dogs were banned from its patio. "Dogs have been living with, sleeping with and eating with human beings for more than 10,000 years and there is not a scintilla of evidence that a dog has ever transmitted a disease to a human being, except rabies when a man has been bitten by a mad dog." He demands that the patio be declared a canine area.

□

Foreclosure proceedings have been launched against **Burt Reynolds**, who allegedly failed to make monthly payments of $8,500 on his Florida ranch since August. The foreclosure action asks Reynolds to pay $1.49 million, including interest since July, on the $1.5 million loan he took out in May 1994. The Tequesta ranch is valued at about $2.25 million.

Ron Frehm/The Associated Press

RINGSIDE SEAT — Film director Spike Lee, a die-hard New York Knicks basketball fan, at a game at New York's Madison Square Garden.



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Armenia*†	8014111
Austria*†††	022-903-011
Belgium*	0-800-100-10
Bosnia†	00-800-0018
Bulgaria◆	00-800-0010
Croatia◆	99-385-0111
Czech Republic*	00-42-000-101
Denmark	8061-0010
Finland*	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	000800-01111
Iceland*	800 9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Lithuania◆	80196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*††	99-800-4288
Monaco*	19-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland*†	00-0-800-111-1111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*†(Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*†	00-42-000-101
Spain◆	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland*	0-800-550011
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	80-160-11
United Kingdom	0500-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain■	800-001
Cyprus*■	080-90010
Egypt* (Cairo)†	510-0288
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan■	18 800 000
Kuwait■	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)*††■	426-801
Qatar■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia◆	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates*■	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon*	080-001
Gambia*	00111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	00-111-11
Kenya†	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia◆	00-999
Zimbabwe†	110-999

AMERICAS

Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-8016
Canada■	1-800-225-5288
Chile	800-800-311
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica*■	0-800-0-114-114
Ecuador*	999-119
El Salvador*††	800-1785
Guatemala††	190
Mexico◇◇◇■	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua◆	174
Panama■*	109
Peru*■	171
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